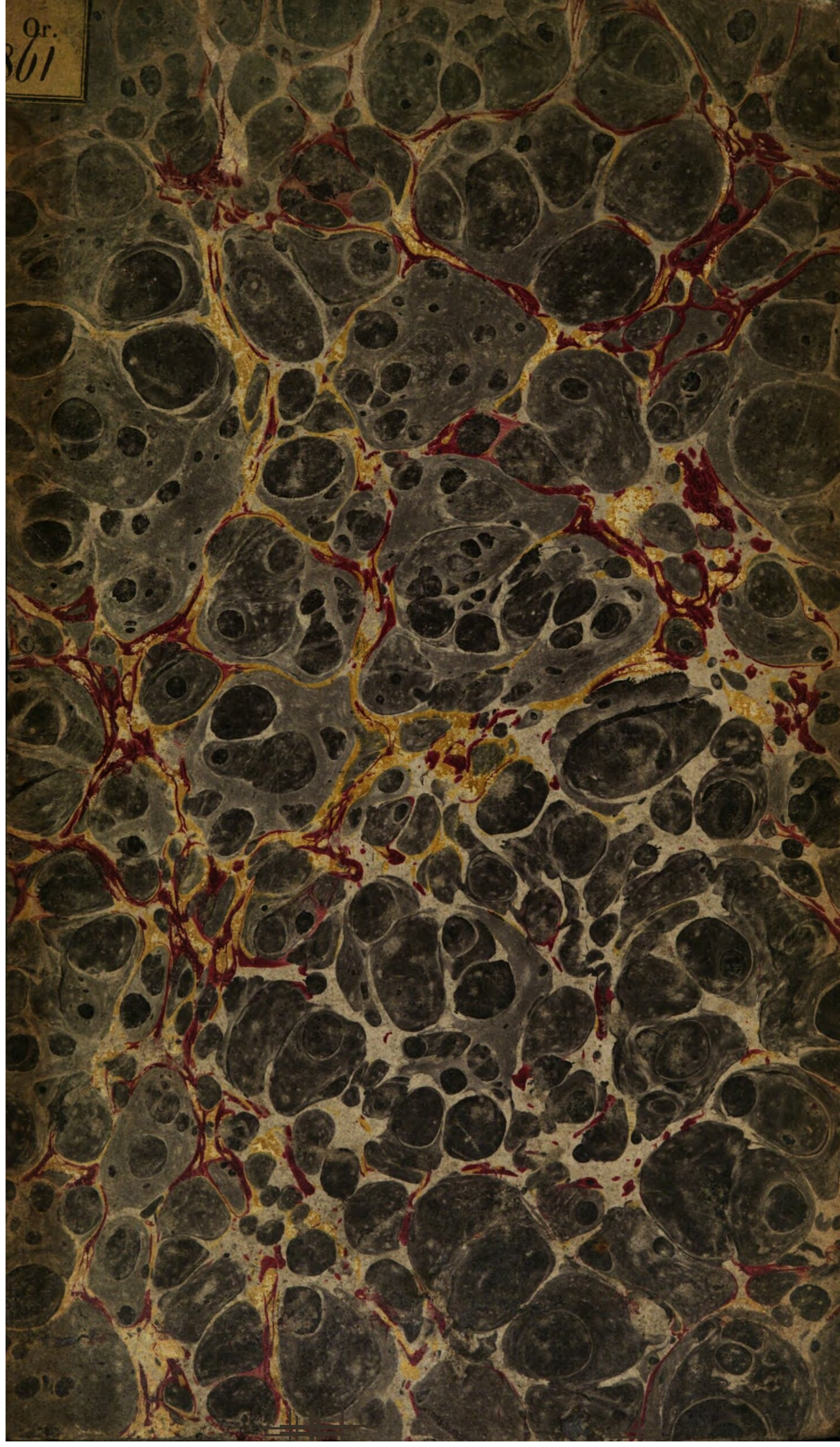




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OR A

TREATISE

CONCERNING THE

PERMUTATIONS OF LETTERS

IN THE

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

Translated from the Persian,

BY

ROBERT TYTLER, *M. D.—M. A. S.*

Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.

VARIVM ET MUTABILE SEMPER. Virg.

Calcutta :

PRINTED AT THE HINDOOSTANEE PRESS,

BY A. H. HUBBARD.

1810

كتاب اللغة

OR A

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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GILBERT LORD MINTO,

Governor General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

THE following pages are, with
his Lordship's permission, most
respectfully inscribed

By his Lordship's obliged, faithful,

And obedient humble servant,

THE TRANSLATOR.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GILBERT LORD MINTO,

Governor General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

THE following pages are, with

his Lordship's permission, most

respectfully inscribed

By his Lordship's obedient servant,

And constant humble servant,

THE TRANSLATOR.

THE following short treatise was composed about seven years ago in the *Persian* language, by the late MOLUVEE ROSHUN ULEE, of *Juonpoor*, for the use of the students in the College of *Fort William*.

It professes not to be an original production, but merely a brief and useful compendium, extracted from the various voluminous works, which have been written both in the *Persian* and *Arabic* languages concerning those changes which the letters in the latter are subjected to undergo. Viewed in that light it appears to answer all the purposes which were intended by the author, and as a useful companion during the incipient progress of his oriental pursuits, is unquestionably well deserving of the student's most attentive and frequent perusal.

THE investigation of the permutations has long formed a favorite object of study amongst the learned of the East ; who have, concerning this

subject, written many and valuable books. These, however, being adapted only for the perusal of the veteran in eastern literature, are not only almost unattainable by the student, but their contents perfectly useless to him during the first steps of his progress.

THE following translation was undertaken and accomplished solely for my own instruction, and the desire of contributing in some degree towards removing the obstacles which present themselves to the student at his out-set, must serve as an apology for laying it before the public. To render the work more complete, an Appendix, containing examples of such verbs and remarks as tend to illustrate the different rules laid down in the body of the work, together with a few short notes printed beneath the text of the treatise, have been added.

By those who wish for fuller information on this subject, the following works written in the *Persian* language, which are in daily use among the *Muslimans* in *Hindoostan* may be consulted.

زبدہ
صرف میز written by SAEED SHUREEF.
دستور الہندی SUFFEE the son of NU-
SEER.
فصول اکبری Reckoned a translation of the famous *Arabic* work the *Shaf'ee*, written by EBN HAJIB.

A
TREATISE
ON THE
PERMUTATIONS OF LETTERS
IN THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE.

In the name of God, most merciful and gracious.

LET praise be to God, the Preserver of the universe ; and blessing upon his prophet MUHAMMED, and upon his descendants.

It is the primary object of this little treatise, to prove to the reader, that although many forms of the inflections of verbs and nouns, in the *Arabic* language, occur on certain measures ; which it is evident the learner must esteem very different from those measures on which the analogous inflections occur : yet in reality, no variation exists ; the cause of the apparent difference is owing to ;

the ^{٩٩}حروف علت infirm letters, viz. ا, ي, and the occurrence of two similar letters together, which, in the *Arabic* language, is very difficult of pronunciation. Generally, wherever these letters take place, many changes are used, and the measures of these permutations present a different appearance from the regular measures of formation.

THE *Arabian* grammarians, after unwearied endeavours, have at length established certain rules, for the regulation of the changes occurring to the above mentioned letters, in the pronunciation of the *Arabs*. The knowledge of these rules becomes therefore absolutely necessary; because they tend to resolve all the difficulties, which present themselves, to the mind of the student, concerning the difference of the measures. As certain technical expressions of *Arabic* grammar may not be fully understood, I have first introduced some explanatory observations on that subject.

ARABIC words are divided into four classes; the first is termed ^{صحيح}صحيح sound; this term is applicable to all those words in which there neither occurs an ا, ي, or two similar letters.

THE second is denominated ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ (literally) *humzated*: this class includes all those words which possess a radical *humzah* (هـ). If this occur as the primal radical, the word is termed ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ as ^{هـ}أَمَرَ* *he commanded*, or ^{هـ}أَبَلَ *a camel*: if it occur as the second of the radical letters, the word is then termed ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ as ^{هـ}سَأَلَ *he asked*, or ^{هـ}أَنْسَ *the head*. And if it exist in the word as the last of the radicals, it then receives the denomination of ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ as ^{هـ}قَرَأَ *he read*, and ^{هـ}جَزَ *a part*.

THE occurrence of two radical *humzahs*, although it may occasionally take place, as in the word ^{هـ}أَجَا *the name of a mountain in Arabia*,† is extremely uncommon: in consequence of this rarity of occurrence, this species of words has been placed in no particular class, and has received no peculiar denomination. The existence of three *hum-*

* The *Arabs*, from constantly using the three letters ^{هـ}فَعَل to express the various measures, that occur in the language, name the radicals, as they exist in the word ^{هـ}فَعَل, in order to express the first, second and third radicals—terming the first ^{هـ}ف the second ^{هـ}ع and the third ^{هـ}ل

† “The name of a mountain in *Arabia* and of a town in *Egypt*,” vide *RICH. Dict.*

zahs, as the radical letters of a word, never is observed.

The third class is named ^{مُعْتَلٌّ} * literally, *infirm*.

This class comprehends all those words in which any of the ^{حَرْفٌ} ^{فَعِلَتْ} occurs as a radical; if only one of these letters exist, the word is called ^{مُعْتَلٌّ} simple, or ^{مُعْتَلٌّ} ^{يَكُ حَرْفِي} *infirm of one letter*.† It is evident, that the words of this class must be of three kinds; the infirm letter occurring either as the primal, medial or final radical. The same terms are used to discriminate these subdivisions as in the second class. The ^{مُعْتَلٌّ} ^{فَا} is likewise termed ^{مُتَّالٍ} *similar*, from the reason, that this description of words admits of very few changes, and is therefore similar to the ^{وَعَدَ} ^{صَحِيحٌ} before noted. ^{وَعَدَ} he promised, and ^{وَرْدٌ} a rose tree, are examples of this species. The ^{مُعْتَلٌّ} ^{عَيْنٌ}, like the former, has received another appellation, viz. ^{أَجُوفٌ} hollow, so denominated, because the infirm letter, while in this situation, is often rejected from the word. ^{وَرٌّ} he was blind of an eye, and ^{فِيلٌ} an elephant, illustrate

* An ^{اسم فاعل} derived from the root ^{عَلَتْ} *infirmity*.

† i. e. On account of one letter.

this description. The ^{مَعْتَلٌ}م has also, similar to the preceding, another name, ^{نَاقِصٌ} ناقص *imperfect*. This term is bestowed, in consequence of the infirm letter at the end of the word often disappearing and thus rendering it apparently broken or incomplete : —examples ^{فَتَى} فتى *he died*, ^{ظَبِي} ظبي *a fawn*.

If two radical infirm letters exist in one word, it receives the name of ^{مَعْتَلٌ دَوْحَرَفِي} معتل دوحرفي *convolute*, or *infirm of two letters*. In this species of words, if a letter occur between the infirm letters, the word has the name of ^{لَافِي مَفْرُوقٌ} لافي مفروق *literally, convolute disjunct*, bestowed on it—examples ^{وَلِي} ولي *he was friendly*, and ^{وَحْي} وحى *revelation*. If, on the contrary, the two letters be not separated, the word is termed ^{لَافِي مَقْرُونٌ} لافي مقرون *literally, convolute conjunct*. This description occurs of two kinds, viz. the first and second radicals being both infirm, as ^{يَوْمٌ} يوم *the day* ; or the second and third, as ^{حَيٌّ} حي *he lived*, and ^{طَيٌّ} طي *folding up*. The first of these is rarely met with, and no verb of that kind exists in the language. On this account, grammarians have made no distinction between the two. The occurrence of three infirm radicals except in the

words ^{واو} and ^{ياي}† the names of two letters, never takes place. Grammarians therefore pay no particular attention to this species, and have bestowed on it no peculiar appellation.

THE fourth is named ^{مضاعف} *doubled*—This is a species of words, in which two similar radicals occur: these may take place either together or separate. If two similar letters be present in a ^{ثلاثي}, or root consisting of three letters; their existence may occur in three different ways, the first and second radicals being similar, as ^{لعب} *playing at a game*; or the primal and final, as ^{قلق} *disquietude*, or the medial and final as ^{سبيب} *a ligature*. The occurrence of the two first kinds is not frequent, but the third is very commonly observed.

THREE similar letters forming a word, as ^{ققق}† is so extremely rare, that no attention has been

* There is also another word ^{واي}, which possesses no meaning farther than being an exclamation of pain.—See hereafter.

† From these two names an imperfect verb is some times formed as ^{وويت} I wrote a ^{وييت} I wrote a ^ي measure ^{فعلت}

‡ This word is stated, in the *Qamoos* and the *Nihayut*, to signify the inarticulate jargon of a child, before he can speak distinctly, especially when vexed; also the *meconium* of a new-born child.

paid to it by grammarians; and hence the term مضاعف is entirely restricted to those words which possess two similar radicals. If the root be رباعي or quadrilateral, it is necessary that the first and third, and the second and fourth be similar letters, as زلزل he trembled.

The different classes of words are therefore four;

صحيح معتل
مضاعف موزون

When divided into their different species, there are then in all eleven:

Medially infirm. } معتل عيون صحيح } Sound or perfect.

Finally inf. } معتل لام موزون فا } Principially Humzated.

Disjunctly involute. } لقيف مقروق موزون عيون } Medially H.

Conjunctly involute. } لقيف مقرون موزون لام } Finally H.

Trilateral doubled. } مضاعف ثلاثي معتل فا } Princ. infirm.

مضاعف رباعي } Quadrilateral doubled.

—With regard to all these, it is worthy of remark, that the occurrence of more than one may take place in the same word—as in the word **أَوْبُ** returning, which is not only a **مَرْوُزٌ** but is also an **أَجُوفٌ**; and **أَلُو** delaying, which is **مَرْوُزٌ** and **نَاقِصٌ**; and **أَبٌ** a meadow, **مَرْوُزٌ** and **يَأْسٌ** despair, **مَرْوُزٌ** and **مُضَاعَفٌ**; **رَأْيٌ** opinion, **مَرْوُزٌ** and **نَاقِصٌ**; **بَوٌّ** returning, **مَرْوُزٌ** and **أَجُوفٌ**; **وَطِيٌّ** treading or going, **مَرْوُزٌ** and **مَثَالٌ**; **وَدٌ** friendship, which is **مَثَالٌ** and **مُضَاعَفٌ**.

IN no instance does change take place, with regard to the class termed **صَحِيحٌ**; the permutations occur only in the three remaining classes—These form the subject of the following sections.

BUT, before commencing them, it is proper to premise a few observations worthy of attention; tending to illustrate the rules that are to be laid down hereafter.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE vowel *Zubur* (◌ْ) pronounced with a lengthened tone, produces the letter ا; ي is produced from *Zer* (◌ِ) when similarly pronounced; and و is the product of *Pesh* (◌َ) under the same circumstances.* For this reason, grammarians have

* “ The first therefore, or that known in Persian by the term *Zubur*, as being placed *over* a consonant (◌ْ) to which it gives the sound of our Vowel *a*, or more accurately perhaps of *u* in the English word *but*, is denominated in Arabic فُتْح *Fu-thu*, or opening, because in order to discharge this sound, the mouth must be generally opened. The second, or in Persian *Zer* being placed *under* the letter (◌ِ) is here denominated زَمْ *Cusr*, or breaking, because, in pronouncing this sound, which resembles that of an English *e*, or *ee*, the under lip or jaw is, as it were, broken off, and falls down, from the upper part of the mouth. And the third, as in Persian *Pesh*, because written in *front* of the letter (◌َ) or between that which it actuates and the following, giving the sound as nearly as possible, of our English *oo*, in *book*, is here denominated زَمْ *Zum*, or conjoining, because, in order to its due discharge, the lips must be contracted and conjoined. These three characters in the Arabic language, which occupy the place of Vowels in the languages of Europe, are generally distinguished

termed the letters ا, و, ي homogeneous with the vowel points *Zubur*, *Zer* and *Pesh*, each to each; and these three letters are, on every occasion, termed the حُرُوفِ عِلَّتٍ. They may occur either quiescent or moveable; and their vowel points may either exist homogeneous or not. The reason of denominating them حُرُوفِ عِلَّتٍ may be this; عِلَّتٍ signifies *sickness* or *infirmity*. And the *Arabs*, when affected by any painful disease, are in the habit of exclaiming وَاي; which is composed of the above mentioned three letters. Or, the *Arabs* suppose, that actually, in the letters themselves, a species of infirmity exists; which is the cause of their so often changing their appearance; analogous to the constitution of infirm persons, which is hourly exhibiting, or undergoing, some manifest alteration. The mutability of the letters being supposed equivalent to this. The term حَرْفٍ لَيِّنٍ *letter of softness*, has also been applied to each of these three letters,

in inflexion, by the title of حَرَكَاتٍ *Hurukât*, or powers and qualities of motion, because, without them, no distinct motion or sound of the voice can possibly be heard."

Baillie's Tables.

whenever it occurs quiescent, whether the vowel point preceding be homogeneous or not. The ease with which these letters are at all times pronounced, being manifestly increased during the period of quiescence, has obtained for them the above significant appellation.

THESE letters are also named ^وحروف ^ومدّ or ^ومدّ whenever they occur quiescent, and the letter preceding possesses the homogeneous vowel point. This word signifies *lengthening*; the sound of **ا** as has already been mentioned, being merely that of a lengthened *Zubur*, **ي** that of *Zer*, and **و** that of *Pesh*, this circumstance sufficiently accounts for the application of the term.

IN books, the appellation of **الف** is in some instances bestowed on **ا**; as in the case of the **الف وصل** for the **هـزة وصل**; and also in the instance of the **الف ممدود** * which is termed **هـزة حشر**.

* This is an **ا** occurring after an **ا** as in the word quoted in the text, it is not of unfrequent occurrence examples **اا**, **ااا**, &c. When **ا** occurs after **ا**, the *Arabs* lengthen the sound so long as they cause the four fingers (commencing with the little one) to fall into the palm of the hand.

first case, is always written with the character ا: in the middle and at the end of a word, is written with the appearance of the اِفْعَلْت which is homogeneous with its own vowel point, or homogeneous with the vowel point of the preceding letter.

From all these circumstances, learners must necessarily perceive a very great resemblance to exist, between اِفْعَلْت and هِزْء. It therefore behoves me to explain the difference between them, which is simply this:—Whenever the character ا is written quiescent, and is capable of being pronounced without harshness, it forms the true اِفْعَلْت; as is the case in مِفْتَاح, ضَارِب, لَا, مَا. But if the same character occur moveable, as is the case in أَمْر; or if it be quiescent, and incapable of being pronounced without harshness existing in the sound, as رَأْس, it is then the real اِفْعَلْت radical never occurs in a *verb*, or a *declinable noun*. This is diametrically the reverse with regard to ه, which is observed, in both cases, as one of the radical letters. This difference, existing between the two letters, it is of the utmost use to the student to be thoroughly acquainted with.

THE word **تَخْفِيف** is one of the technical terms in the **علم طرف** or science of inflection; and occurs in all the various permutations which are made on account of, the **حروف علت** and the existence together of two similar letters in a word. The *Arabians*, having invented these permutations, for the purpose of altering the harshness of expression, which occasionally takes place, with regard to, the **حروف علت** and the occurrence of two similar letters together; their grammarians have applied to them this term of **تَخْفِيف** the meaning of which is the removal of *weight from an oppressed body*. This is said to take place in various ways.

I.

إِسْكَان *rendering quiescent*—This is the rejection of the vowel point from the letter, with or without the change of that letter to another.

II.

تَحْرِيك *rendering moveable*—This is the circumstance of one of two quiescent letters becoming moveable.

III.

حذف *rejecting*—This is to reject the letter entirely.

IV.

زيادة *increase*—The addition of a letter.

V.

ابدال *change*—This is the substitution of one letter for another, or one vowel point in place of another.

VI.

تسهيل *rendering easy*—Which is also denominated *يسهل بين*. This is the pronouncing a sound* between the sound of ' itself and the letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the ' ; or between the pronunciation of the هـزة and that of the letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the preceding letter. The first of these is

* The word مخرج does not signify sound in a literal sense ; it is an اسم ظرف or noun of place, formed from خروج going out ; and signifies the place of utterance, or the part of the throat in which the sound of ' is formed. The translation therefore literally is " pronouncing the ' in that part of the organs of speech between the place of utterance of the ' and that of the letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the ' " &c.

termed the ^{بَيْنَ بَيْنَ قَرِيبَ} and the second the ^{بَيْنَ بَيْنَ بَعِيدَ}

VII.

^{قَلْبَ}—This is the transposition of two letters.

VIII.

^{أَعْلَالُ}, ^{تَعْلِيلُ}—These are the permutations of the ^{حُرُوفِ} in every mode in which they can occur.

IX.

^{أَدْعَامَ}—Which signifies the fixing the bridle in the horse's mouth,* likewise termed ^{تَشْدِيدَ} strengthening, is pronouncing, at the same instant of time, two similar letters.

THE reason of the application of these different appellations, may be very easily comprehended, by a little reflection upon what has been before noted.

BEFORE commencing the three sections, it is first necessary to premise, that the whole rules, laid down in this treatise, for the ^{تَخْفِيفَ}, the ^{أَعْلَالُ} and the

* The metaphor is not very apparent; the two letters are supposed to be restrained, or bound together, as the tongue and lips of the animal are by the bridle.

are according to the most received opinions; and, to prevent the student's mind from being perplexed, the conditions or exceptions, to which these rules are liable, have been omitted.

SECT. I.

RULES FOR THE تَخْفِيفُ هِزْءِ

THIS occurs of four kinds, the زِيَادَةُ the تَسْوِيلُ the حَذْفُ and the اِبْدَالُ. As the trouble of studying the rules necessary for the explanation of the زِيَادَةُ and the تَسْوِيلُ interrupts the learner in his progress to acquire more useful knowledge, I have omitted them here, and refer him for information on these subjects, to the larger works, which have been published concerning the عِلْمُ صَرْفٍ or science of inflection. I now proceed to certain rules of the حَذْفُ and اِبْدَالُ, which illustrate the تَخْفِيفُ

RULE I.

A SINGLE ' , if it occur quiescent, and the letter

preceding it be moveable by any of the vowel points, the * may be changed into that letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the preceding; as ^{هـ}رأس the head, ^{هـ}بؤس a calamity, ^{هـ}بئر a well; which were originally ^{هـ}رأس, ^{هـ}بؤس, ^{هـ}بئر.

II.

A SINGLE moveable ′, if the letter preceding be a quiescent و or ي not radical, may be changed to the letter similar to that which precedes it: the two will then unite, by means of the ^{هـ}ادغام; as ^{هـ}مقروءة read, ^{هـ}خطية a crime; and ^{هـ}افيس hatchets, formerly ^{هـ}مقروءة, ^{هـ}خطية, ^{هـ}افيس.

III.

A SINGLE moveable ′, if the letter preceding be quiescent, but not one of the two mentioned in the foregoing rule, † may have its vowel point re-

* “The word *may* wherever it occurs, denotes that a rule is optional, and not necessary, being opposed to *must*, which I have used to distinguish those rules which are of necessary observance.”—Note to Lumsden’s grammar.

† The word in the original is جايئز which is constantly used in opposition to واجب.

† Neither a و nor ي of increase.

moved, and given to the preceeding letter: the ^ا will then be rejected; as ^{يَسْأَلُ} he asks, ^{سَأَلَ} asking, ^{لِيَجْرِيَ} I do go on account of myself, originally ^{لِيَجْرِيَ} ^{سَأَلَ} ^{يَسْأَلُ}

It is necessary to be observed, that* this rule must operate with regard to ^{يَرَى} he will see, and ^{أَرَى} I will see, and words analogous to them.

IV.

A SINGLE ^ا moveable by ^ا, if it occur after a letter moveable by ^ا or ^ا, may be changed into the letter homogeneous with the preceeding vowel point, as ^{مِيْر} enmity, ^{جُون} the tray of the performer, formerly ^{مِدْر} ^{جُون}

V.

If in one word, two *humzahs* occur together, the first moveable and the second quiescent, the second must be changed to that letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the first; as ^{تَمَن} he

* This necessity of observance occurs in opposition to all regular rule, and arises solely from the arbitrary rules which exist for regulating the pronunciation.

was faithful, ^{أَوْ مِّنْ} *I am faithful.* ^{أَيْهَانًا} *fidelity:*

in their original state ^{أَوْ مِّنْ}, ^{أَوْ مِّنْ}, ^{أَوْ مِّنْ}

VI.

If two moveable *humzahs* exist together, in the same word, and one of them be moveable by the second *must* be changed into ^ي; as ^{جَا} *a comer*, ^{أَيْهَانًا} *chiefs*, which were originally ^{جَاي}, ^{أَوْ مِّنْ}

In the first example, ^ي agreeably to the rules which will hereafter appear for the explanation of the ^{أَوْ مِّنْ}, hath been changed to *humzah*;* and two *humzahs* then occurring, the second of them, according to the rule now laid down, hath been changed to ^ي; which, in conformity to the rules of the ^{أَوْ مِّنْ} † having been rejected ^{جَا} remains. In the second example, agreeably to the rules which will afterwards be stated, with regard to the ^{أَوْ مِّنْ}, ^{أَوْ مِّنْ} hath made its appearance; ‡ the second ^ي of which, in consequence of the rule now mentioned, having become ^ي, ^{أَوْ مِّنْ} is produced.

* See Rule xii. Sect. ii.

† Rule xviii. Sect. ii.

‡ Rule ii. Sect. iii.

VII.

If, in one word, two moveable humzahs take place, but neither of them rendered so by *Kusr*, the second *must* be changed to و; as اَوَمِلْ men, I am hopeful, formerly اَوَمِلْ, اَوَمِلْ

THE correct understanding of the *هَمْزَة وصل* or *humzah* of adjunction, being absolutely necessary for the beginner, I have here, as the most proper place, at the conclusion of the remarks with regard to the *تَخْفِيف هَمْزَة*, offered some observations on that subject.

REMARKS CONCERNING

THE

هَمْزَة or Humzah of

ADJUNCTION.

THE pronunciation of a quiescent letter, when commencing a word, according to many theorists, is thought to be altogether impossible; and others, if not impossible, have at least reckoned it extremely difficult.

THE *Arabians*, for this reason, never attempt to pronounce a quiescent letter at the beginning of a word; and when such an occurrence takes place, in order to obviate all difficulty of pronunciation, they constantly add, at the commencement of the word, a *humzah* of increase.

THIS character has obtained the two denomination of an *الف واصل* and *هَمْزَةٌ وَاصِلَةٌ*; because the word *واصل*, signifies adjunction, and the *هَمْزَةٌ* really is joined to the quiescent letter; the pronunciation of which, after this addition, is rendered perfectly easy. Another reason may also be given for this term, if a word precede that in which the *هَمْزَةٌ* of adjunction is present; this character promotes the blending of the two words.* And when this union has taken place, the sound of the *هَمْزَةٌ* is lost between the two.

THE vowel point of the *هَمْزَةٌ* may either be *زُوم* (Zum) or *كُوسِر* (Kusr); but in pronouncing the sentence *أَيْهِىَ اللَّهُ* (oath) by God, and the definitive adjunct

* This occurs only in pronunciation.

ال, as ^{م ٩ ٨ ٨} الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ the praise be to God: the هِزْء is moveable by *Fut'hah*.

It is most worthy of remark, that if, at the commencement of the inflections of the preterite, imperative, and infinitive of all the conjugations, increased, as well as radical, an هِزْء of increase be observed, it is really an هِزْء وصل or ؓ of adjunction. It must however be obvious, that in the conjugation on the measure فَعَال this cannot be the case; and it must also be observed, that the ؓ of the first person singular aorist of every conjugation; and the ؓ of the صِفَة مَشَبَّهَة or simple adjective, and that of the اِسْم تَقْضِيْل or noun of comparison, are likewise not the ؓ of adjunction.

THESE have obtained the denomination of قَطْعِي ^{قَطْعِي} amputating, dividing; because the word, containing a *humzah* of this description never, unites with the last letter of the preceding word, which is then separated, or, in the ideas of the *Arabs*, cut off from it.

THE هِزْء وصل disappears at two different times.

1.

WHEN the word which possesses this letter is

united with the word immediately preceding, as in
the sentence *قَالَ ادْعِ اللَّهَ* *he said, pray to God.**

II.

WHENEVER the letter following it is from any cause rendered moveable, as ^{o 2} ق + say. This word was formerly ^{o 2 o 2} اقو: the vowel point of the و, agreeably to the rules of the ^{o 2 o 2} اءل hereafter to be laid down, having been removed to the quiescent ق, the ^{o 2} has been rejected from the word entirely; the necessity of its presence, from the commencement with a quiescent letter, no longer existing.

* Whenever the union is effected, it is evident that the sound of the *humzah* must be lost, during the pronunciation of the two words.

The disappearance takes place in two modes; first, if the letter preceding the *humzah* be quiescent; and second, if it happen to be moveable, by any vowel point. In the first instance, as **افتح الباب** *open the door*, a *Kusr* is bestowed on the terminating letter; and in the second, as in the example quoted in the text, the vowel point of the terminating letter, is retained. The **ن** of the particle **من**, being always written with *Fut'hah*, appears to form an exception to the first. The difference arises, in consequence of the arbitrary rules which the *Arabs* have assumed, for altering the sound of a letter, whenever it does not exactly correspond with their ideas concerning easy and difficult pronunciation. A *Fut'hah* is therefore bestowed on the **ن**, in order to remove the load of the two *Kusres*, which would otherwise exist in the word; *Fut'hah* being reckoned the *lightest* of the vowels.

+ The rejection in this case takes place in writing, as well as in pronouncing.

SECT. II.

قوانين اعلال

Or Rules for the permutation and rejection of the infirm letters.

THE meaning of the word معتل and its various species, together with the necessary remarks concerning the ^{٩٩}حروف علت and the circumstance that never occurs in the situation of a radical letter of a verb, or declinable noun, unless when it exists as a substitute for و or ي, have been already explained; and from what hath been said it becomes evident, that معتل can exist, only with regard to the two letters و and ي.

THE اعلال is divided into three species, اسكان, حذف, and ابدال, as will be readily comprehended

from the following rules, which contain all that is required of the beginner to understand on this subject.

RULE I.

AN *l* or a quiescent ي occurring after ⁹ must be changed to و ; as يوقى ^{9 9} he is certain, originally ضارب ^{9 9} he was struck, passive of ضارب ^{9 9} ; and ييقن ^{9 9} he struck.

II.

AN *l* or a quiescent و following ⁹ must be changed to ي ; as ميزان ⁹ a measure, formerly مقدار ⁹ plural of مقدار ⁹ also a measure or yard.

III.

A و occurring after any of the letters which discriminate the aorist* moveable by ⁹ and before a medial radical, which is rendered moveable by *Kusr*, is rejected. Example. ياعد ⁹ he promises, originally يوعد ^{9 9}.

FREQUENTLY, after the rejection of the و, the *Kusr*

* These are four ا, ت, ن, ي,

of the medial radical, is changed to *Fut'hah*, in consequence of the occurrence of the guttural letters, which are said to be peculiar to the conjugation ^{فَعَلَ} as ^{يَضَعُ} *he places*, originally ^{يُضَعُّ} no analogy in this respect takes place.† Whenever ^و disappears from the aorist, it is also invariably rejected from the imperative; example ^{وَعَدَ} *promise*, formerly ^{وَعِدَ}, and the necessity for the ^و of adjunction, being then no longer present, this letter is also removed.

THE infinitive of that verb, the aorist of which had rejected ^و, if it occur on the measure ^{فَعَلَ} the first radical being moveable by ^و and the second quiescent, also rejects the ^و, and in place of it receives a ^ت of increase, at the end of the word,

* This forms the fourth triliteral radical conjugation of BAILLIE, "either the medial or final letter of its verbs, will invariably be found to be a guttural, or one of the six letters formerly described, as known in *Arabic* by the term ^{حُرُوفُ حَلَقٍ} or letters of the throat." Vide BAILLIE'S Tables. The letters are ^{ء, ح, خ, ع, غ, هـ}

† i. e. Every word containing one of the foregoing six letters, is not subjected to this permutation: Examples

^{يَكْرَهُ}, ^{يَسْرَحُ}, ^{يَرْوِغُ}, ^{يَدْخُلُ}, ^{يَسْرَحُ}, ^{يَسْرَحُ} &c.

the in this case is then bestowed on the second radical; as *وَعْدٌ* promising, originally *وَعَدٌ*

IV.

EVERY *و* or *ي* existing as the first radical in the measure *اِقْتَعَالٌ* must be changed to *ت* and the two similar letters then coalesce by means of the *اِدْغَامُ*; as *اِتَّقَدُ* fire lighted, and *اِيتَسَّرَ* it became easy, originally *اِوتَقَدَ* and *اِيتَسَرَ*

V.

AN *ا* or *ي* of increase *اِزْدَادٌ* and existing as the second letter of a word, the plural of which occurs on the measure *فَوَاعِلٌ* and *فَوَاعِلٌ* or if it admit of *تَصْغِيرٌ* or diminution*, must in these measures be changed to *و*; as *قَوَاعِدٌ* plural of *قَاعِدَةٌ* a rule, and *قَوَارِيرٌ* plural of *قَارِيرَةٌ* an urinal, and *ضَوِيرٌ* diminutive of *ضِيرَابٌ* instrument of striking.

VI.

If two *Waos* occur at the beginning of a word,

* The diminutive noun is formed, generally if not invariably on the measures *فَعِيلٌ* *فَعِيلٌ* one derived from a quadriliteral, and the other from a triliteral root.

the first *must* be changed to ^ا; as ^اوَأَصْلُ visitors
(feminine,) originally ^اوَأَصْلُ plural of ^اوَاصِلَةٌ

VII.

EVERY moveable ^و, or ^ي that may occur after a
^و must be changed to ^ا; as قَالَ he said, ^وبَاعَ
he sold, ^ودَعَا he called, and ^ورَمَى he shot an arrow,
originally ^ورَمَى ^ودَعَا ^وبَاعَ ^وقَالَ

WHENEVER ^و, or ^ي are changed to ^ا according to
the foregoing rule, if a quiescent letter follow the ^ا,
this letter (^ا) is rejected, in consequence of the
occurrence of two quiescent letters, which, as has
been noted above, the Arabs esteem of very dif-
ficult pronunciation. Examples. ^ادَعَا they called,
and ^ادَعَتْ she called, originally ^ودَعَا ^ودَعَتْ

VIII.

WHEN ^و, or ^ي moveable by *Kusr* occurs as the se-
cond radical of a passive preterite, and if in the ac-
tive voice the preterite has suffered any permutation,
in the place of ^ا the former vowel point (^ا) is bestow-
ed on the preceding letter; in this case, if the second

* A *Fut'hah* of necessity, or a vowel point whose existence,
is essential to the word.

radical happen to be و agreeably to Rule II. it is changed to ي; if, on the other hand it be ي, it undergoes no change; as قِيلَ it hath been said, and بِيَع it was bought, originally قَوْلٌ, بِيَعٌ

AFTER the operation of this rule, if the letter following the و or ي be quiescent, this latter is rejected, in consequence of two quiescent letters existing together; as قُلْنَ they (feminine) have been said, بِيَعْنَ they (feminine) were bought, formerly قَوْلُنَّ بِيَعُنَّ

WHENEVER the second radical, in a preterite of a ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَدٌ, being an infirm letter, is rejected, in conformity to the Rules VII. VIII. if it were ي, or if the second radical of the preterite were moveable by , this vowel point is bestowed on the first radical; if the second happened neither to be ي, nor moveable by , the first radical is rendered moveable by ; as قُلْنَ they (women) said, بِيَعْنَ they (women) sold, and خِفْنَ they (women) were afraid: which were originally خَوْفُنَّ بِيَعُنَّ قَوْلُنَّ the active

preterites, or ^{قَوْلِي} ^{يَبِيعُن} ^{خَوَقِي} the passive preterites, when the examples possess a passive meaning.

IX.

EVERY moveable ^و or ^ي, the letter preceding which is quiescent, *must* bestow its vowel point on this quiescent letter, as ^{يَقُولُ} *he says*, ^{يَبِيعُ} *he sells*, formerly ^{يَقُولُ} ^{يَبِيعُ}. After this rule hath taken place, if two quiescent letters should happen to occur, the above mentioned infirm letter must be rejected. Examples. ^{يَقُلْنَ} *they (women) are saying*, ^{يَبِعْنَ} *they (women) are selling*, originally ^{يَقُولْنَ} ^{يَبِيعْنَ}.

WHEN this rule operates, with regard to a past participle of a ^{ثَلَاثِي مَجْرُور}, if the infirm letter ^ي occur, the ^و is changed to *Kusr*; as ^{مَبِيع} *sold*, for ^{مَبِيعُ}. If it do not, no change from the regular rule is produced, as in the example, ^{مَقُولُ} for ^{مَقُولُ} *said*.

X.

WHENEVER, according to the former rule, the vowel point hath been removed from the infirm letter, if it happened to be *Fut'hah*, the infirm letter is changed to *l*; which, if two quiescent letters should then occur, is rejected.

Examples. ^{9 9}يُقَالُ *it is said*, ^{9 9}يُبَاع *it is sold*, ^{9 9}يُقَالْنَ *they (women) are said*, ^{9 9}يُبَعْنَ *they (women) are sold*, formerly ^{9 9}يَقُولُ, ^{9 9}يَبِيع, ^{9 9}يَقُولْنَ, ^{9 9}يَبِيعْنَ

WHENEVER this rule takes place, with regard to the infinitives on the measures ^{9 9}اَفْعَال and ^{9 9}اِسْتَفْعَال, after rejecting the ^{9 9}ا that was substituted for the ^{9 9}و, or ^{9 9}ي, a ^{9 9}ت of increase is added at the end of the word. Examples. ^{9 9}اَقَامَةَ *standing*, ^{9 9}اِسْتِقَامَةَ *standing*, originally ^{9 9}اَقْوَام, ^{9 9}اِسْتِقْوَام

XI.

EVERY moveable ^{9 9}و, occurring after ^{9 9} as the second radical, in an infinitive, *must* be changed to ^{9 9}ي, if the letters in the tenses of its verb have undergone any permutation. Examples. ^{9 9}قِيَامَ *standing* and ^{9 9}سَيَادَةَ originally ^{9 9}قَوَام, the infinitive of ^{9 9}قَام *he stood*, and ^{9 9}سَوَادَةَ the infinitive of ^{9 9}سَاد *he was a chief*.

Also every moveable ^{9 9}و, existing as a second radical, and following ^{9 9} in a plural, the singular of which had undergone any change; or if, in the singular, it occurred as a quiescent letter, and in the plural is placed before ^{9 9}ا, *must* be changed to ^{9 9}ي.

Examples. دِيم the plural of دَيْهَة rain always falling, جِيَاد the plural of جَيِّد elegant, رِيَاض the plural of رَوْضَة an orchard. The original forms were رَوَاض, جَوَاد, دَوَم.

XII.

EVERY و or ي following ا, in a word on the measure فاعل, if in the tenses of the verb any permutation has taken place, must be changed to ; as قَاكِل a speaker, بَايِع a seller, originally قَاكِل, بَايِع.

XIII.

IF two infirm letters occur, one preceding and the other posterior to ا, in a plural formed on the measure فواعل, the last must be changed to ; as بَوَائِع sellers and اَوَائِل the plural of اَوَّل first, originally بَوَائِع - اَوَائِل.

LIKEWISE every مَدَّة of increase, occurring after ا, in a plural on the measure فعائل must be changed to ; as رَسَائِل treatises, and قَضَائِل greatness, عَجَائِل old men, the plural of عَجَازَة - رَسَائِلَة.

XIV.

WHEREVER a , and ي occur together, and the first quiescent, the , must be changed to ي; the two similar letters then coalesce by means of the

Examples. ^{سَيِّدٌ} chief, ^{أَيَّامٌ} days, originally ^{أَيَّامٌ} plural of ^{يَوْمٌ} ^{سَيِّوَاهُ} - ^{سَيِّوَاهُ}

AFTER the operation of this rule, if before either the و or ي a ʾ existed, this vowel point must be changed to َ; as ^{مَرْمِيٌّ} an arrow shot, originally ^{مَرْمُويٌّ}

XV.

If ي occur, as the second radical of a ^{صَفَاتٌ} which is formed on the measure ^{فَعْلٌ}, and if ^{فَعْلٌ} or ^{فَعْلَانِ} be the measure of its plural, the ʾ must be changed to َ; as ^{حَيْكَلٌ} a walk r, (feminine) ^{عَيْنٌ} black eyed (girls,) and ^{بَيْضَانٌ} white; originally ^{حَيْكَلٌ} the plural of ^{عَيْنٌ} or ^{عَيْنَانِ}, and ^{بَيْضَانٌ} the plural of ^{أَبْيَضٌ}

XVI.

A , which is present as the third letter of a word, and in consequence of increase has become the fourth, fifth, &c. if the letter preceding it be move-

able by ^ˆ must be changed to ي: after this permutation hath taken place, the ي, agreeably to Rule VII. is changed to ل, and if two quiescent letters then exist, the ل is rejected; as يَدْعِي he will be called, يَدْعَيْن they (women) will be called, يَدْعُونَ they (men) will be called, formerly يَدْعُو. In the first example, after the operation of this rule, the ي, in conformity to the seventh rule, has been changed to ل, and in the third ي, after having been changed to ل, is rejected.

XVII.

A , following , and the last radical of a word, must be changed to ي. Example. دَعِيَ he was called, originally دَعُو.

XVIII.

EVERY infirm letter occurring as the final radical of a word, moveable by ˆ, and the preceding letter moveable by ˆ after the rejection of this last vowel point, bestows the ˆ on the preceding letter, if و of the plural number existed previously in the word; if it did not, the ˆ is simply rejected, the remaining as before, and if after the

action of the rule, two quiescent letters exist, the infirm letter is rejected, as ^{هـ}يَرْمِيْ he shoots an arrow, ^{هـ}خَشَوْا they were afraid, originally ^{هـ}يَرْمِيْ and ^{هـ}خَشِيْوْا

XIX.

EVERY infirm letter, existing as the final radical of a word, if moveable by ^{هـ}, and if the preceding letter likewise happen to be moveable by the same vowel point, rejects the former ^{هـ} from the word entirely. In this case also, if two quiescent letters exist, the infirm letter is rejected. Examples. ^{هـ}يَدْعُوْ he calls, ^{هـ}يَدْعُوْنَ they call, originally ^{هـ}يَدْعُوْ ^{هـ}يَدْعُوْنَ

XX.

EVERY infirm letter, moveable by ^{هـ} which occurs as the final radical of a word, and the preceding letter, moveable by ^{هـ}*, bestows the ^{هـ} on the preceding letter, if after the infirm letter, a ^{هـ} previously existed in the word; if this was not the case, the vowel point (^{هـ}) is rejected from the word entirely. In this instance, similar to the preceding, the occurrence of two quiescent letters will

* This vowel point must be previously rejected.

cause the rejection of the infirm letter. Examples

تَدْعِينَ (feminine) *thou wilt call*, originally تَدْعُوْنَ.

XXI.

From every infirm letter, moveable by َ, occurring as the final radical of a word, if the preceding letter be likewise moveable by َ, the vowel point is rejected, and not bestowed on the preceding letter. In this instance, also, the infirm letter is thrown out, in case of the occurrence of two quiescent letters. Example. تَرْمِيْنَ (feminine) *thou wilt shoot an arrow*, formerly تَرْمِيْن.

XXII.

When و or ي exists at the end of a noun,* the preceding letter being moveable by a radical ٍ this vowel point is changed to *Kusr*, after this permutation has taken place, if the infirm letter were َ, according to Rule xvii. it is changed to ي. In this case, as in the preceding, the infirm letter is rejected, in consequence of the occurrence of two quiescent letters. Examples. تَقْلِسُ *putting on a turban*, originally تَقْلِسِي.

* Vide LUMSDEN's Grammar, page 136.

XXIII.

If two *Waos* occur at the end of a plural, on the measure ^وفَعُولٌ, and the letter preceding them be moveable by ^وو, this vowel point is changed to ^يي, and each ^وو becomes ^يي.* Example. ^يدَلِيّ buckets, formerly ^ودَلَوٌ

XXIV.

EVERY ^وو, or ^يي occurring at the end of a noun, after ^لل of increase, becomes ^يي; as ^يدَعَا ^يدَعَا praying, ^يبَنَى ^يبَنَى building, originally ^ودَعَا ^ودَعَا, ^يبَنَى ^يبَنَى

XXV.

An infirm letter, occurring at the end of the third singular persons masculine, feminine, and second person masculine, and all the forms of the first person of an aorist is rejected, when one of the particles causing quiescence, is present,† or whenever the imperative is formed; provided the tense be not affected, by the ^ونُونُ تَاكِيدٌ or ^نن of corroboration. Examples. ^ولَمْ يَدْعُ he did not call,

* See the first rule of the ^واَدْغَامُ

لَا نَهْيٌ، لَمْ، اَنْ، لَهَا، لَا مِامْرٌ †

٩٨٩ call, ٩٨٩ لم يرم he did not shoot an arrow, and ٩٨٩ ارم shoot thou. The particle ٩٨٩ causing quiescence, affects ٩٨٩ يدعو and ٩٨٩ يرمي. The second examples are the imperative formed from ٩٨٩ تدعو and ٩٨٩ قرمي.

RULES CONCERNING

THE

QUIESCENT LETTERS.

THE unavoidable necessity of rejecting one of two quiescent letters, occurring together in a word, having been mentioned in many of the foregoing pages, it becomes incumbent on me in this place, to lay down certain rules concerning the quiescent state of the letters.

It is necessary previously to premise, that very frequently at the end of a noun a quiescent ٩٨٩ appears, which is pronounced but not written; this is termed ٩٨٩ تنوين *nunnation*.

In writing the ٩٨٩ تنوين is expressed by the mark
= or = or ٩٨٩

It is absolutely requisite that this fact should be fully comprehended by the student, before he can become acquainted with *Arabic* orthography.

WHAT is now to follow, are certain brief remarks concerning the pronouncing of two or more quiescent letters, which never, except in a very few instances, takes place in the *Arabic* language.

RULE I.

Two, or even three quiescent letters, are permitted to exist in a word in the occasion of وَقْفَ , or of تَعْدَادَ enumerating; as دَوَابَّ, نَزِيدَ instances of the former, or as زَيْدٌ, عَمْرٌ, بَكْرٌ, بِشْرٌ men's names in the case of enumeration; in answer to one who asks, how many persons came.

WHENEVER the *Arabs* intend that the sound of a word should be complete, a quiescent letter is placed at its termination; silence then ensues, and the word does not run into the following: by this contrivance no confusion arises in the mind of the hearer concerning the idea, which is meant to be conveyed by the speaker:—this is the instance of quiescence, termed وَقْفَ. The meaning of تَعْدَادَ enumerating, is sufficiently obvious.

II.

THE occurrence of two quiescent letters in a word is allowed, if the first of them be a *حَرْفٌ لَيِّنٌ* quiescent infirm letter, and the second in a state of coalescence with some other letter; as *خَاصَّةٌ* peculiarity, *خَوِصَّةٌ* diminutive of the former.

THE occurrence of two quiescent letters is also allowable, when the first is *ا* and the second, the *نُونٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ* or *وَاوٌ*; as *اَضْرَبَانِ* do ye two certainly strike, *اَضْرَبْنَ* do ye all (women) certainly strike.

IN every other instance, if two quiescent letters occur, and the first be a *مَدَّةٌ* it is rejected; as *قُلْ* say, originally *اَقُولُ*, *دَاعٍ* a caller, *قَاضٍ* a justice, originally *دَاعٍ*, *قَاضٍ*.

IF the first quiescent letter be not a *مَدَّةٌ* it is not rejected, but has a vowel point bestowed upon it as *قَالَتْ اَرْمِ* she said, shoot the arrow; *قَالَتْ اَخْرَجِ* she said go out; *مِنْ اِلَهِ* from God; as has also occasionally the second. This will be readily understood from the rules which are afterwards to be laid down regarding the *اِدْغَامُ*

MANY other observations might be mentioned for the further illustration of this subject, but as they would only tend to burthen the memory of the learner, they are in this place omitted.



SECT. III.



قوانین ادغام



Or Rules for the coalescence of the letters.

THE meaning of the word ادغام has already been explained. Before commencing the rules, I will here premise a few remarks, which will be of considerable assistance with regard to the right understanding of what is to follow.

WHENEVER the ادغام takes place with two letters, that is to say, whenever two letters are pronounced in the same instant of time, it is necessary that they should be of the same species or similar letters, and the first of them quiescent, the second moveable or else quiescent, in consequence of the وقف for if neither of these conditions be present

the pronunciation of both in the same instant of time is absolutely impossible.

THEREFORE, a word in a state similar to ^{٩٥}عبدت *I prayed*, in which there are not two similar letters, or a word possessing two similar letters, but the first moveable as ممد; or as ^{٩٥}امد be lengthened, in which there are two similar letters, the first moveable, and the second quiescent, but not in consequence of the وقف do not admit of the ادغام. And consequently, before a coalescence of two letters can take place in words of these descriptions, it is necessary that such a change be produced, as renders them similar to words which are in the states mentioned above; that is, words in which there are two similar letters, the first quiescent and the second moveable, or else quiescent in consequence of the وقف: in both which cases the pronouncing of two letters at once is perfectly practicable.

FROM the above it is apparent, that the ادغام occurs in the case of two similar letters existing together. But coalescence likewise takes place with letters which are not of the same spe-

cies or dissimilar—viz.* when two dissimilar letters exist together in a word, and the sound of both is formed, nearly in the same part of the organs of speech, or when two letters are present which, are noted for possessing some property in common.

This species of the *ادغام* is termed *ادغام متقاربين* the coalescence of two approachers. The *ادغام* consists therefore of two distinct species, the *ادغام متقاربين* and *ادغام متجانسين*.

RULE I.

If two similar letters occur together in the same word, and the first of them quiescent, the *ادغام* must operate without any further change being required; as *مد* lengthening, *سب* abuse, *صرف* he inflected, *تقبل* accepted; formerly *مدد*, *سبب*, *تقبيل*, *صرف*.

II.

WHENEVER two similar letters are present together in a word, the first moveable and the second moveable by a *حَرَكَت لَازِمِي* or quiescent in consequence of the *وَقْف* their coalescence must take

* Vide LUMSDEN's Grammar, page 17 and following.

تَعْلِيلَات

OR A

TREATISE

CONCERNING THE

PERMUTATIONS OF LETTERS

IN THE

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

Translated from the Persian,

BY

ROBERT TYTLER, *M. D.—M. A. S.*

Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.

VARIUM ET MUTABILE SEMPER. Virg.

Calcutta :

PRINTED AT THE HINDOOSTANEE PRESS,

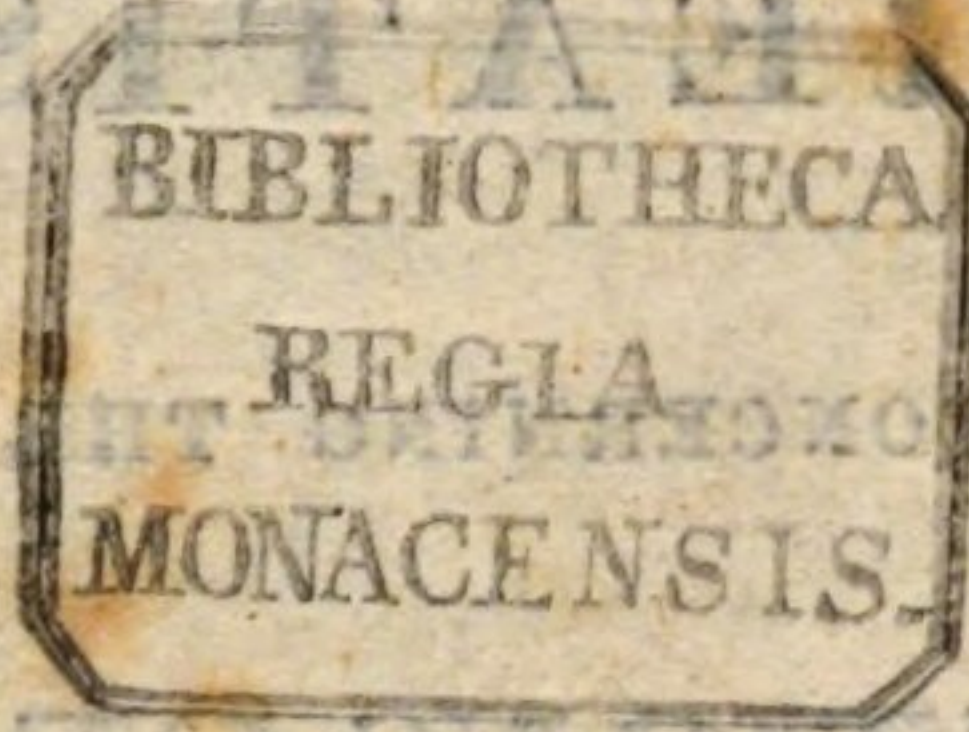
BY A. H. HUBBARD.

1810

كتاب الخليل

OR A

THE EAST



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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GILBERT LORD MINTO,

Governor General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

THE following pages are, with
his Lordship's permission, most
respectfully inscribed

By his Lordship's obliged, faithful,

And obedient humble servant,

THE TRANSLATOR.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GILBERT LORD MINTO,

Governor General of India,

&c. &c. &c.

THE following pages are, with

his Lordship's permission, most

respectfully inscribed

to his Majesty's obedient servant,

And constant humble servant,

THE REV. A. V. S. MINTO.

THE following short treatise was composed about seven years ago in the *Persian* language, by the late **MOLUVEE ROSHUN ULEE**, of *Juonpoor*, for the use of the students in the College of *Fort William*.

It professes not to be an original production, but merely a brief and useful compendium, extracted from the various voluminous works, which have been written both in the *Persian* and *Arabic* languages concerning those changes which the letters in the latter are subjected to undergo. Viewed in that light it appears to answer all the purposes which were intended by the author, and as a useful companion during the incipient progress of his oriental pursuits, is unquestionably well deserving of the student's most attentive and frequent perusal.

THE investigation of the permutations has long formed a favorite object of study amongst the learned of the East ; who have, concerning this

subject, written many and valuable books. These, however, being adapted only for the perusal of the veteran in eastern literature, are not only almost unattainable by the student, but their contents perfectly useless to him during the first steps of his progress.

THE following translation was undertaken and accomplished solely for my own instruction, and the desire of contributing in some degree towards removing the obstacles which present themselves to the student at his out-set, must serve as an apology for laying it before the public. To render the work more complete, an Appendix, containing examples of such verbs and remarks as tend to illustrate the different rules laid down in the body of the work, together with a few short notes printed beneath the text of the treatise, have been added.

By those who wish for fuller information on this subject, the following works written in the *Persian* language, which are in daily use among the *Muslimans* in *Hindoostan* may be consulted.

زبدہ
صرف میز written by SAEED SHUREEF.
دستور الہندی SUFFEE the son of NU-
SEER.

فصول اکبری Reckoned a translation of the famous *Arabic* work the *Shafeea*, written by EBN HAJIB.

A TREATISE

ON THE PERMUTATIONS OF LETTERS

IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

In the name of God, most merciful and gracious.

LET praise be to God, the Preserver of the universe ; and blessing upon his prophet MUHAMMED, and upon his descendants.

It is the primary object of this little treatise, to prove to the reader, that although many forms of the inflections of verbs and nouns, in the *Arabic* language, occur on certain measures ; which it is evident the learner must esteem very different from those measures on which the analogous inflections occur : yet in reality, no variation exists ; the cause of the apparent difference is owing to ,

the ⁹⁹حروف علت infirm letters, viz. ا, ي, and the occurrence of two similar letters together, which, in the *Arabic* language, is very difficult of pronunciation. Generally, wherever these letters take place, many changes are used, and the measures of these permutations present a different appearance from the regular measures of formation.

THE *Arabian* grammarians, after unwearied endeavours, have at length established certain rules, for the regulation of the changes occurring to the above mentioned letters, in the pronunciation of the *Arabs*. The knowledge of these rules becomes therefore absolutely necessary; because they tend to resolve all the difficulties, which present themselves, to the mind of the student, concerning the difference of the measures. As certain technical expressions of *Arabic* grammar may not be fully understood, I have first introduced some explanatory observations on that subject.

ARABIC words are divided into four classes; the first is termed ^{صحيح}صحيح sound; this term is applicable to all those words in which there neither occurs an ا, a حرف علت or two similar letters.

THE second is denominated ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ (literally) *humzated*: this class includes all those words which possess a radical *humzah* (هـ). If this occur as the primal radical, the word is termed ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ as ^{هـ}أَمَرَ* *he commanded*, or ^{هـ}أَبْأ *a camel*: if it occur as the second of the radical letters, the word is then termed ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ as ^{هـ}سَأَلَ *he asked*, or ^{هـ}أَسْأ *the head*. And if it exist in the word as the last of the radicals, it then receives the denomination of ^{هـ}مَزُومٌ as ^{هـ}قَرَأَ *he read*, and ^{هـ}جَزْأ *a part*.

THE occurrence of two radical *humzahs*, although it may occasionally take place, as in the word ^{هـ}أَجَا *the name of a mountain in Arabia*,† is extremely uncommon: in consequence of this rarity of occurrence, this species of words has been placed in no particular class, and has received no peculiar denomination. The existence of three *hum-*

* The *Arabs*, from constantly using the three letters ^{هـ}أَمَرَ to express the various measures, that occur in the language, name the radicals, as they exist in the word ^{هـ}أَمَرَ, in order to express the first, second and third radicals—terming the first ^{هـ}أَمَرَ the second ^{هـ}أَمَرَ and the third ^{هـ}أَمَرَ

† “The name of a mountain in *Arabia* and of a town in *Egypt*,” vide *RICH. Dict.*

zahs, as the radical letters of a word, never is observed.

THE third class is named ^{مَعْتَلٌ}* literally, *infirm*.

This class comprehends all those words in which any of the ^{عَلَّتْ} ^{حَرْفٌ} occurs as a radical; if only one of these letters exist, the word is called ^{مَعْتَلٌ} simple, or ^{مَعْتَلٌ بِكَ حَرْفٍ} *infirm of one letter*.† It is evident, that the words of this class must be of three kinds; the infirm letter occurring either as the primal, medial or final radical. The same terms are used to discriminate these subdivisions as in the second class. The ^{مَعْتَلٌ فَاءٌ} is likewise termed ^{مِثَالٌ} *similar*, from the reason, that this description of words admits of very few changes, and is therefore similar to the ^{وَعَدَ} before noted. ^{وَعَدَ} he promised, and ^{وَرْدٌ} a rose tree, are examples of this species. The ^{مَعْتَلٌ عَيْنٌ}, like the former, has received another appellation, viz. ^{أَجُوفٌ} *hollow*, so denominated, because the infirm letter, while in this situation, is often rejected from the word. ^{عُورٌ} he was blind of an eye, and ^{فِيلٌ} an elephant, illustrate

* An ^{اسم فاعل} derived from the root ^{عَلَّتْ} *infirmity*.

† i. e. On account of one letter.

this description. The ^{مَعْتَدٌ لَامٌ} has also, similar to the preceding, another name, ^{نَاقِصٌ} *imperfect*. This term is bestowed, in consequence of the infirm letter at the end of the word often disappearing and thus rendering it apparently broken or incomplete:—examples ^{فَتَى} *he died*, ^{ظَبِي} *a fawn*.

IF two radical infirm letters exist in one word, it receives the name of ^{لَفِيفٌ} *convolute*, or ^{مَعْتَدٌ وَحَرْفِي} *infirm of two letters*. In this species of words, if a letter occur between the infirm letters, the word has the name of ^{لَفِيفٌ مَفْرُوقٌ} literally, *convolute disjunct*, bestowed on it—examples ^{وَلِي} *he was friendly*, and ^{وَحْي} *revelation*. If, on the contrary, the two letters be not separated, the word is termed ^{لَفِيفٌ مَقْرُونٌ} literally, *convolute conjunct*. This description occurs of two kinds, viz. the first and second radicals being both infirm, as ^{يَوْمٌ} *the day*; or the second and third, as ^{حَيَّ} *he lived*, and ^{طَيَّ} *folding up*. The first of these is rarely met with, and no verb of that kind exists in the language. On this account, grammarians have made no distinction between the two. The occurrence of three infirm radicals except in the

words ^{واو} and ^{ياي}† the names of two letters, never takes place. Grammarians therefore pay no particular attention to this species, and have bestowed on it no peculiar appellation.

THE fourth is named مضاعف doubled—This is a species of words, in which two similar radicals occur: these may take place either together or separate. If two similar letters be present in a ثلاثي, or root consisting of three letters; their existence may occur in three different ways, the first and second radicals being similar, as ^{د د} playing at a game; or the primal and final, as ^{ق ق} disquietude, or the medial and final as ^{س ب} a ligature. The occurrence of the two first kinds is not frequent, but the third is very commonly observed.

THREE similar letters forming a word, as ^{ق ق ق}† is so extremely rare, that no attention has been

* There is also another word واي which possesses no meaning farther than being an exclamation of pain.—See hereafter.

† From these two names an imperfect verb is some times formed as ^{و ي ت} I wrote a ^{و ي ت} I wrote a ^{و ي ت} measure ^{و ي ت}

‡ This word is stated, in the *Qamoos* and the *Nihayut*, to signify the inarticulate jargon of a child, before he can speak distinctly, especially when vexed; also the *meconium* of a new-born child.

paid to it by grammarians; and hence the term مضاعف is entirely restricted to those words which possess two similar radicals. If the root be رباعي or quadrilateral, it is necessary that the first and third, and the second and fourth be similar letters, as زلزل he trembled.

THE different classes of words are therefore four;

معتل معتل
مضاعف مضاعف

When divided into their different species, there are then in all eleven:

Medially infirm. } معتل معتل } Sound or perfect.
معتل معتل

Finally inf. } معتل لام معتل فا } Principially Humzated.
معتل لام معتل فا

Disjunctly involute. } لقيف مفروق معتل فا } Medially H.
لقيف مفروق معتل فا

Conjunctly involute. } لقيف مقرون معتل لام } Finally H.
لقيف مقرون معتل لام

Trilateral doubled. } مضاعف ثلاثي معتل فا } Princ. infirm.
مضاعف ثلاثي معتل فا

مضاعف رباعي Quadrilateral doubled.

—With regard to all these, it is worthy of remark, that the occurrence of more than one may take place in the same word—as in the word **أَوْبُ** *returning*, which is not only a **مَرْوُزَقَا** but is also an **أَجُوف**; and **أَلُو** *delaying*, which is **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **نَاَقَص**; and **أَبُ** *a meadow*, **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **يَأْسُ** *despair*, **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **مَضَاعِفُ**; **رَأْيُ** *opinion*, **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **نَاَقَص**; **بَوُ** *returning*, **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **أَجُوف**; **وُطِي** *treading or going*, **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **أَجُوف**; **وَدُ** *friendship*, which is **مَرْوُزَقَا** and **مَضَاعِفُ**.

In no instance does change take place, with regard to the class termed **صَحِيح**; the permutations occur only in the three remaining classes—These form the subject of the following sections.

BUT, before commencing them, it is proper to premise a few observations worthy of attention; tending to illustrate the rules that are to be laid down hereafter.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE vowel *Zubur* (^ˆ) pronounced with a lengthened tone, produces the letter ا ; ي is produced from *Zer* (_ˆ) when similarly pronounced ; and و is the product of *Pesh* (^ˆ) under the same circumstances.* For this reason, grammarians have

* “ The first therefore, or that known in Persian by the term *Zubur*, as being placed *over* a consonant (^ˆ) to which it gives the sound of our Vowel *a*, or more accurately perhaps of *u* in the English word *but*, is denominated in Arabic فُتْح *Fu-thu*, or opening, because in order to discharge this sound, the mouth must be generally opened. The second, or in Persian *Zer* being placed *under* the letter (_ˆ) is here denominated زَعر *Gusr*, or breaking, because, in pronouncing this sound, which resembles that of an English *e*, or *ee*, the under lip or jaw is, as it were, broken off, and falls down, from the upper part of the mouth. And the third, as in Persian *Pesh*, because written in *front* of the letter (^ˆ) or between that which it actuates and the following, giving the sound as nearly as possible, of our English *oo*, in *book*, is here denominated ضَم *Zum*, or conjoining, because, in order to its due discharge, the lips must be contracted and conjoined. These three characters in the Arabic language, which occupy the place of Vowels in the languages of Europe, are generally distinguished

termed the letters ا, و, ي homogeneous with the vowel points *Zubur*, *Zer* and *Pesh*, each to each; and these three letters are, on every occasion, termed the حُرُوفٌ عِلَّتٌ. They may occur either quiescent or moveable; and their vowel points may either exist homogeneous or not. The reason of denominating them حُرُوفٌ عِلَّتٌ may be this; عِلَّتٌ signifies *sickness* or *infirmity*. And the *Arabs*, when affected by any painful disease, are in the habit of exclaiming وَاي; which is composed of the above mentioned three letters. Or, the *Arabs* suppose, that actually, in the letters themselves, a species of infirmity exists; which is the cause of their so often changing their appearance; analogous to the constitution of infirm persons, which is hourly exhibiting, or undergoing, some manifest alteration. The mutability of the letters being supposed equivalent to this. The term حَرْفٌ لَيِّنٌ *letter of softness*, has also been applied to each of these three letters,

in inflexion, by the title of حَرَكَاتٌ *Hurukât*, or powers and qualities of motion, because, without them, no distinct motion or sound of the voice can possibly be heard."

Baillie's Tables.

whenever it occurs quiescent, whether the vowel point preceding be homogeneous or not. The ease with which these letters are at all times pronounced, being manifestly increased during the period of quiescence, has obtained for them the above significant appellation.

THESE letters are also named ^{هـ}حروف مدّ or ^{هـ}مدّ whenever they occur quiescent, and the letter preceding possesses the homogeneous vowel point. This word signifies *lengthening*; the sound of **ا** as has already been mentioned, being merely that of a lengthened *Zubur*, **ي** that of *Zer*, and **و** that of *Pesh*, this circumstance sufficiently accounts for the application of the term.

IN books, the appellation of **الف** is in some instances bestowed on **ا**; as in the case of the **الف وصل** for the **هـزة وصل**; and also in the instance of the **الف ممدود** * **هـزة حذرا**. In the

* This is an **ا** occurring after an **ا** as in the word quoted in the text, it is not of unfrequent occurrence examples **وا**, **وا**, &c. When **ا** occurs after **ا**, the *Arabs* lengthen the sound so long as they cause the four fingers (commencing with the little one) to fall into the palm of the hand.

first case, is always written with the character ا: in the middle and at the end of a word, is written with the appearance of the حَرْفٌ عَلِيٌّ which is homogeneous with its own vowel point, or homogeneous with the vowel point of the preceding letter.

From all these circumstances, learners must necessarily perceive a very great resemblance to exist, between الف and هـ. It therefore behoves me to explain the difference between them, which is simply this:—Whenever the character ا is written quiescent, and is capable of being pronounced without harshness, it forms the true الف; as is the case in مَفْتَحٍ, ضَارِبٍ, لَا, مَا. But if the same character occur moveable, as is the case in أَمْرٍ; or if it be quiescent, and incapable of being pronounced without harshness existing in the sound, as رَأْسٍ, it is then the real هـ. الف radical never occurs in a *verb*, or a *declinable noun*. This is diametrically the reverse with regard to هـ, which is observed, in both cases, as one of the radical letters. This difference, existing between the two letters, it is of the utmost use to the student to be thoroughly acquainted with.

THE word **تَخْفِيف** is one of the technical terms in the **علم صرف** or science of inflection; and occurs in all the various permutations which are made on account of **حروف علت** and the existence together of two similar letters in a word. The *Arabiāns*, having invented these permutations, for the purpose of altering the harshness of expression, which occasionally takes place, with regard to **حروف علت** and the occurrence of two similar letters together; their grammarians have applied to them this term of **تَخْفِيف** the meaning of which is the removal of weight from an oppressed body. This is said to take place in various ways.

I.

إِسْكَان rendering quiescent—This is the rejection of the vowel point from the letter, with or without the change of that letter to another.

II.

تَحْرِيك rendering moveable—This is the circumstance of one of two quiescent letters becoming moveable.

III.

حذف *rejecting*—This is to reject the letter entirely.

IV.

زيادة *increase*—The addition of a letter.

V.

ابدال *change*—This is the substitution of one letter for another, or one vowel point in place of another.

VI.

تسهيل *rendering easy*—Which is also denominated *يسهل*. This is the pronouncing a sound* between the sound of ' itself and the letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the ' ; or between the pronunciation of the هـ ز and that of the letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the preceding letter. The first of these is

* The word مخرج does not signify sound in a literal sense ; it is an اسم ظرف or noun of place, formed from خروج going out ; and signifies the place of utterance, or the part of the throat in which the sound of ' is formed. The translation therefore literally is " pronouncing the ' in that part of the organs of speech between the place of utterance of the ' and that of the letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the ' ." &c.

termed the ^{بَيْنَ بَيْنَ قَرِيبَ} and the second the ^{بَيْنَ بَيْنَ بَيْنَ}

VII.

—^{قَلْبَ} This is the transposition of two letters.

VIII.

—^{اَعْلَالُ تَعْلِيلُ} These are the permutations of the ^{حُرُوفِ عِلَّتْ} in every mode in which they can occur.

IX.

—^{اَدْعَامُ} Which signifies the fixing the bridle in the horse's mouth,* likewise termed ^{تَشْدِيدُ} strengthening, is pronouncing, at the same instant of time, two similar letters.

THE reason of the application of these different appellations, may be very easily comprehended, by a little reflection upon what has been before noted.

BEFORE commencing the three sections, it is first necessary to premise, that the whole rules, laid down in this treatise, for the ^{تَخْفِيفُ}, the ^{اَعْلَالُ} and the

* The metaphor is not very apparent; the two letters are supposed to be restrained, or bound together, as the tongue and lips of the animal are by the bridle.

are according to the most received opinions; and, to prevent the student's mind from being perplexed, the conditions, or exceptions, to which these rules are liable, have been omitted.

SECT. I.

RULES FOR THE تَخْفِيفُ هِزْءِ

THIS occurs of four kinds, the **زِيَادَةُ** the **تَسْوِيلُ** the **حَذْفُ** and the **اِبْدَالُ**. As the trouble of studying the rules necessary for the explanation of the **زِيَادَةُ** and the **تَسْوِيلُ** interrupts the learner in his progress to acquire more useful knowledge, I have omitted them here, and refer him for information on these subjects, to the larger works, which have been published concerning the **عِلْمُ صَرْفٍ** or science of inflection. I now proceed to certain rules of the **حَذْفُ** and **اِبْدَالُ**, which illustrate the **تَخْفِيفُ**

RULE I.

A SINGLE ' , if it occur quiescent, and the letter

preceding it be moveable by any of the vowel points, the * may be changed into that letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the preceding; as ^{هـ}رأس the head, ^{هـ}بؤس a calamity, ^{هـ}بئر a well; which were originally ^{هـ}رأس, ^{هـ}بؤس, ^{هـ}بئر.

II.

A SINGLE moveable ′, if the letter preceding be a quiescent و or ي not radical, may be changed to the letter similar to that which precedes it: the two will then unite, by means of the ^{هـ}افيس as ^{هـ}مقروءة read, ^{هـ}خطية a crime; and ^{هـ}افيس hatchets, formerly ^{هـ}مقروءة, ^{هـ}خطية, ^{هـ}افيس.

III.

A SINGLE moveable ′, if the letter preceding be quiescent, but not one of the two mentioned in the foregoing rule, † may have its vowel point re-

* “The word *may* wherever it occurs, denotes that a rule is optional, and not necessary, being opposed to *must*, which I have used to distinguish those rules which are of necessary observance.”—Note to Lumsden’s grammar.

The word in the original is جايين which is constantly used in opposition to واجب.

† Neither a و nor ي of increase.

moved, and given to the preceeding letter: the ^{◌◌◌} will then be rejected; as ^{◌◌◌} *he asks*, ^{◌◌◌} *asking*,
^{◌◌◌} *I do go on account of myself*, originally
^{◌◌◌} *لي أجري*, ^{◌◌◌} *مسألة*, ^{◌◌◌} *يسأل*

It is necessary to be observed, that* this rule must operate with regard to ^{◌◌◌} *he will see*, and ^{◌◌◌} *I will see*, and words analogous to them.

IV.

A SINGLE ^{◌◌◌} moveable by ^{◌◌◌}, if it occur after a letter moveable by ^{◌◌◌} or ^{◌◌◌}, may be changed into the letter homogeneous with the preceeding vowel point, as ^{◌◌◌} *enmity*, ^{◌◌◌} *the tray of the performer*, formerly ^{◌◌◌} *مير*, ^{◌◌◌} *جون*

V.

If in one word, two *humzahs* occur together, the first moveable and the second quiescent, the second must be changed to that letter which is homogeneous with the vowel point of the first; as ^{◌◌◌} *he*

* This necessity of observance occurs in opposition to all regular rule, and arises solely from the arbitrary rules which exist for regulating the pronunciation.

was faithful, ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي ^{أَوْ}I am faithful. ^{أَيْهَانَا}أَيْهَانَا fidelity:

in their original state ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي, ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي, ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي

VI.

IF two moveable *humzahs* exist together, in the same word, and one of them be moveable by the second must be changed into ^يي; as ^{أَيْهَانَا}أَيْهَانَا a comer,

chiefs, which were originally ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي, ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي

IN the first example, ^يي agreeably to the rules which will hereafter appear for the explanation of the ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي, hath been changed to *humzah*;* and two *humzahs* then occurring, the second of them, according to the rule now laid down, hath been changed to ^يي; which, in conformity to the rules of the ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي, † having been rejected ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي remains. In the second example, agreeably to the rules which will afterwards be stated, with regard to the ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنِّي, ‡ hath made its appearance;‡ the second ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنnyi of which, in consequence of the rule now mentioned, having become ^{أَوْ}أَوْ مِنnyi, is produced.

* See Rule XII. Sect. II.

† Rule XVIII. Sect. II.

‡ Rule II. Sect. III.

VII.

If, in one word, two moveable *humzahs* take place, but neither of them rendered so by *Kusr*, the second *must* be changed to و; as اَوَمَلْ ^{اَوَمَلْ} *men*, ^{اَوَمَلْ} *I am hopeful*, formerly اَوَمَلْ, اَوَمَلْ

THE correct understanding of the هَمْزَة or *humzah* of adjunction, being absolutely necessary for the beginner, I have here, as the most proper place, at the conclusion of the remarks with regard to the تَخْفِيف هَمْزَة, offered some observations on that subject.

REMARKS CONCERNING

THE هَمْزَة or *Humzah* of

ADJUNCTION.

THE pronounciation of a quiescent letter, when commencing a word, according to many theorists, is thought to be altogether impossible; and others, if not impossible, have at least reckoned it extremely difficult.

THE *Arabians*, for this reason, never attempt to pronounce a quiescent letter at the beginning of a word; and when such an occurrence takes place, in order to obviate all difficulty of pronunciation, they constantly add, at the commencement of the word, a *humzah* of increase.

THIS character has obtained the two denomination of an *الف وصل* and *هَمْزَة وصل*; because the word *وصل*, signifies adjunction, and the *هَمْزَة* really is joined to the quiescent letter; the pronunciation of which, after this addition, is rendered perfectly easy. Another reason may also be given for this term, if a word precede that in which the *هَمْزَة* of adjunction is present; this character promotes the blending of the two words.* And when this union has taken place, the sound of the *هَمْزَة* is lost between the two.

THE vowel point of the *هَمْزَة* may either be *زَمْ* (*Zum*) or *كُسر* (*Kusr*); but in pronouncing the sentence *أَيْهِىَ اللَّهُ* (oath) by God, and the definitive adjunct

* This occurs only in pronunciation.

ال, as ^{م ٩ ٨ ٨} الحمد لله the praise be to God: the هـزة is moveable by *Fut'hah*.

It is most worthy of remark, that if, at the commencement of the inflections of the preterite, imperative, and infinitive of all the conjugations, increased, as well as radical, an هـزة of increase be observed, it is really an هـزة وصل or ؓ of adjunction. It must however be obvious, that in the conjugation on the measure ^٥فَعَال this cannot be the case; and it must also be observed, that the ؓ of the first person singular aorist of every conjugation; and the ؓ of the ^{٥ ٩}صفة مشبهة or simple adjective, and that of the ^٥اسم تفضيل or noun of comparison, are likewise not the ؓ of adjunction.

THESE have obtained the denomination of ^{قطعي}قطعي *amputating, dividing*; because the word, containing a *humzah* of this description never, unites with the last letter of the preceding word, which is then separated, or, in the ideas of the *Arabs*, cut off from it.

THE هـزة وصل disappears at two different times.

1.

WHEN the word which possesses this letter is

united with the word immediately preceding, as in
the sentence *قَالَ ادْعُ اللَّهَ* *he said, pray to God.**

II.

WHENEVER the letter following it is from any cause rendered moveable, — as ^{o 9} ق + say. This word was formerly ^{o 9 o 9} اقو: the vowel point of the و, agreeably to the rules of the ^{o 9 o 9} اءلا hereafter to be laid down, having been removed to the quiescent ق, the ^{o 9 o 9} has been rejected from the word entirely; the necessity of its presence, from the commencement with a quiescent letter, no longer existing.

* Whenever the union is effected, it is evident that the sound of the *humzah* must be lost, during the pronunciation of the two words.

The disappearance takes place in two modes; first, if the letter preceding the *humzah* be quiescent; and second, if it happen to be moveable, by any vowel point. In the first instance, as **اقتح الباب** *open the door*, a *Kusr* is bestowed on the terminating letter; and in the second, as in the example quoted in the text, the vowel point of the terminating letter, is retained. The **ن** of the particle **من**, being always written with *Fut'hah*, appears to form an exception to the first. The difference arises, in consequence of the arbitrary rules which the *Arabs* have assumed, for altering the sound of a letter, whenever it does not exactly correspond with their ideas concerning easy and difficult pronunciation. A *Fut'hah* is therefore bestowed on the **ن**, in order to remove the load of the two *Kusres*, which would otherwise exist in the word; *Fut'hah* being reckoned the *lightest* of the vowels.

+ The rejection in this case takes place in writing, as well as in pronouncing.

SECT. II.

قوانين اعلال

Or Rules for the permutation and rejection of the infirm letters.

THE meaning of the word معتل and its various species, together with the necessary remarks concerning the ^{٩٩}حروف علت and the circumstance that never occurs in the situation of a radical letter of a verb, or declinable noun, unless when it exists as a substitute for و or ي, have been already explained; and from what hath been said it becomes evident, that معتل can exist, only with regard to the two letters و and ي.

THE اعلال is divided into three species, اسكان, حذف, and ابدال, as will be readily comprehended

from the following rules, which contain all that is required of the beginner to understand on this subject.

RULE I.

AN *l* or a quiescent ي occurring after ⁹ must be changed to و ; as يوقى ^{9 0 9} he is certain, originally ضارب ^{9 0 9} he was struck, passive of ضارب ^{9 0 9} he struck.

II.

AN *l* or a quiescent و following ⁹ must be changed to ي ; as ميزان ⁹ a measure, formerly مقدار ⁹ plural of مقدار ⁹ also a measure or yard.

III.

A و occurring after any of the letters which discriminate the aorist* moveable by ⁹ and before a medial radical, which is rendered moveable by *Kusr*, is rejected. Example. يعد ⁹ he promises, originally يوعد ^{9 0 9}.

FREQUENTLY, after the rejection of the و the *Kusr*

* These are four ا, ت, ن, ي,

of the medial radical, is changed to *Fut'hah*, in consequence of the occurrence of the guttural letters, which are said to be peculiar to the conjugation ^{فَعَلَ} *فَعَلَ* * as ^{يَضَعُ} *يَضَعُ* he places, originally ^{يُضِعُّ} *يُضِعُّ* no analogy in this respect takes place.† Whenever , disappears from the aorist, it is also invariably rejected from the imperative; example ^{اَعْزِزْ} *اَعْزِزْ* promise, formerly ^{اَعْزِزْ} , and the necessity for the ' of adjunction, being then no longer present, this letter is also removed.

THE infinitive of that verb, the aorist of which had rejected , if it occur on the measure ^{فَعَلَ} *فَعَلَ* the first radical being moveable by , and the second quiescent, also rejects the , and in place of it receives a ت of increase, at the end of the word,

* This forms the fourth triliteral radical conjugation of BAILLIE, "either the medial or final letter of its verbs, will invariably be found to be a guttural, or one of the six letters formerly described, as known in Arabic by the term ^{حُرُوفُ حَلَقٍ} *حُرُوفُ حَلَقٍ* or letters of the throat." Vide BAILLIE'S Tables. The letters are ^{ءَ، حَ، خَ، عَ، غَ، هَ} ,

† i. e. Every word containing one of the foregoing six letters, is not subjected to this permutation: Examples

^{يُضِعُّ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ} *يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ، يَضَعُ* &c.

the in this case is then bestowed on the second radical; as *وَعَدَ* promising, originally *وَعَدَ*

IV.

EVERY *و* or *ي* existing as the first radical in the measure *اَفْتَعَال* must be changed to *ت* and the two similar letters then coalesce by means of the *اِدْغَام*; as *اِتَّقَدَ* fire lighted, and *اِيتَسَّرَ* it became easy, originally *اِوْتَقَدَ* and *اِيتَسَّرَ*

V.

AN *ا* or *ي* of increase *اِوْاَعِل* and existing as the second letter of a word, the plural of which occurs on the measure *اِوْاَعِل* and *اِوْاَعِل* or if it admit of *اِصْغِير* or diminution*, must in these measures be changed to *و*; as *اِوْاَعِل* plural of *اِوْاَعِل* a rule, and *اِوْاَعِل* plural of *اِوْاَعِل* an urinal, and *اِوْاَعِل* diminutive of *اِوْاَعِل* instrument of striking.

VI.

If two *Waos* occur at the beginning of a word,

* The diminutive noun is formed, generally if not invariably on the measures *اِوْاَعِل* *اِوْاَعِل* one derived from a quadriliteral, and the other from a trilateral root.

the first *must* be changed to ^ا; as ^اوَأَصْلُ visitors
(feminine,) originally ^اوَأَصْلُ plural of ^اوَاصِلَةٌ

VII.

EVERY moveable ^و, or ^ي that may occur after a
* ^ي must be changed to ^ا; as ^اقَالَ he said, ^اباع he sold,
he sold, ^ادَعَا he called, and ^ارَمَى he shot an arrow,
originally ^ورَمَى دَعَا بَيْعَ قَوْلَ

WHENEVER ^و, or ^ي are changed to ^ا according to
the foregoing rule, if a quiescent letter follow the ^ا,
this letter (^ا) is rejected, in consequence of the
occurrence of two quiescent letters, which, as has
been noted above, the Arabs esteem of very dif-
ficult pronunciation. Examples. ^ادَعَا they called,
and ^ادَعَتْ she called, originally ^ودَعَا ^ودَعَتْ

VIII.

WHEN ^و, or ^ي moveable by *Kusr* occurs as the se-
cond radical of a passive preterite, and if in the ac-
tive voice the preterite has suffered any permutation,
in the place of ^ا the former vowel point (^ا) is bestow-
ed on the preceding letter; in this case, if the second

* A *Fut'hah* of necessity, or a vowel point whose existence,
is essential to the word.

radical happen to be و agreeably to Rule II. it is changed to ي; if, on the other hand it be ي, it undergoes no change; as قِيلَ it hath been said, and بِيْعَ it was bought, originally بِيْعَ, قَوْلَ

AFTER the operation of this rule, if the letter following the و or ي be quiescent, this latter is rejected, in consequence of two quiescent letters existing together; as قُلْنَ they (feminine) have been said, بَعْنَ they (feminine) were bought, formerly بِيْعْنَ قَوْلْنَ

WHENEVER the second radical, in a preterite of a ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَد, being an infirm letter, is rejected, in conformity to the Rules VII. VIII. if it were ي, or if the second radical of the preterite were moveable by , this vowel point is bestowed on the first radical; if the second happened neither to be ي, nor moveable by , the first radical is rendered moveable by ; as قُلْنَ they (women) said, بَعْنَ they (women) sold, and خَفْنَ they (women) were afraid: which were originally خَوْفْنَ بِيْعْنَ قَوْلْنَ the active

preterites, or ^{قَوْلُنْ} ^{يَبِيعُنْ} ^{خَوْقُنْ} the passive preterites, when the examples possess a passive meaning.

IX.

EVERY moveable ^و or ^ي, the letter preceding which is quiescent, *must* bestow its vowel point on this quiescent letter, as ^{يَقُولُ} *he says*, ^{يَبِيعُ} *he sells*, formerly ^{يَقُولُ} ^{يَبِيعُ}. After this rule hath taken place, if two quiescent letters should happen to occur, the above mentioned infirm letter must be rejected. Examples. ^{يَقُلْنَ} *they (women) are saying*, ^{يَبِعْنَ} *they (women) are selling*, originally ^{يَقُولْنَ} ^{يَبِيعْنَ}.

WHEN this rule operates, with regard to a past participle of a ^{ثَلَاثِي مَجْرَد}, if the infirm letter ^ي occur, the ^و is changed to *Kusr*; as ^{مَبِيع} *sold*, for ^{مَبِيعُ}. If it do not, no change from the regular rule is produced, as in the example, ^{مَقُولُ} for ^{مَقُولُ} *said*.

X.

WHENEVER, according to the former rule, the vowel point hath been removed from the infirm letter, if it happened to be *Fut'hah*, the infirm letter is changed to *l*; which, if two quiescent letters should then occur, is rejected.

Examples. ^{قَالَ} *it is said*, ^{يُبَاع} *it is sold*, ^{يَقُلْنَ} *they (women) are said*, ^{يُبْعْنَ} *they (women) are sold*, formerly ^{يَقُولُ} *he says*, ^{يُبِيعُ} *he sells*, ^{يَقُولْنَ} *they (women) say*, ^{يُبِيعْنَ} *they (women) sell*.

WHENEVER this rule takes place, with regard to the infinitives on the measures ^{اَفْعَال} and ^{اِسْتَفْعَال}, after rejecting the ^ا that was substituted for the ^و or ^ي, a ^ت of increase is added at the end of the word. Examples. ^{اَقَامَ} *standing*, ^{اِسْتَقَامَ} *standing*, originally ^{اَقْوَام} *standing*, ^{اِسْتَقْوَام} *standing*.

XI.

EVERY moveable ^و, occurring after ^ا as the second radical, in an infinitive, *must* be changed to ^ي, if the letters in the tenses of its verb have undergone any permutation. Examples. ^{قَامَ} *standing* and ^{سَيَادَ} originally ^{قَوَام} the infinitive of ^{قَامَ} *he stood*, and ^{سَوَادَ} the infinitive of ^{سَادَ} *he was a chief*.

Also every moveable ^و, existing as a second radical, and following ^ا in a plural, the singular of which had undergone any change; or if, in the singular, it occurred as a quiescent letter, and in the plural is placed before ^ا, *must* be changed to ^ي.

Examples. دِيم the plural of دَيْهَة rain always falling, جِيَاد the plural of جَيِّد elegant, رِيَاض the plural of رَوْضَة an orchard. The original forms were رَوَاض, جَوَاد, دَوَم.

XII.

EVERY و or ي following ا, in a word on the measure فاعِل, if in the tenses of the verb any permutation has taken place, must be changed to ; as قَاكِل a speaker, بَايع a seller, originally قَاكِل, بَايع.

XIII.

IF two infirm letters occur, one preceding and the other posterior to ا, in a plural formed on the measure فَوَاعِل, the last must be changed to ; as بَوَائِع sellers and اَوَائِل the plural of اَوَّل first, originally اَوَائِل - بَوَائِع.

LIKEWISE every مَدَّة of increase, occurring after ا, in a plural on the measure فَعَاكِل must be changed to ; as رَسَائِل treatises, and عَجَائِل greatness, عَجَائِل, قَضَائِل, رَسَائِل old men, the plural of عَجُوز, قَضِيْلَة, رَسَائِل.

XIV.

WHEREVER a و and ي occur together, and the first quiescent, the و must be changed to ي; the two similar letters then coalesce by means of the

Examples. ^{سَيِّدٌ} chief, ^{أَيَّامٌ} days, originally ^{يَوْمٌ} plural of ^{أَيَّامٌ} - ^{سَيِّوِدٌ}

AFTER the operation of this rule, if before either the و or ي a ʾ existed, this vowel point must be changed to ِ; as ^{مَرْمِيٌّ} an arrow shot, originally ^{مَرْمُويٌّ}

XV.

IF ي occur, as the second radical of a ^{صَفَاتٌ} which is formed on the measure ^{فَعْلًا}, and if ^{فَعْلٌ} or ^{فَعْلَانِ} be the measure of its plural, the ʾ must be changed to ِ; as ^{حَاكِيَةٌ} a walk.r, (feminine) ^{عَيْنٌ} black eyed (girls,) and ^{بَيْضَاتٌ} white; originally ^{حَاكِيَةٌ} the plural of ^{عَيْنٌ} or ^{عَيْنَانِ}, and ^{بَيْضَانِ} the plural of ^{أَبْيَضٌ}

XVI.

A و which is present as the third letter of a word, and in consequence of increase has become the fourth, fifth, &c. if the letter preceding it be move-

able by [◌] must be changed to ي: after this permutation hath taken place, the ي, agreeably to Rule VII. is changed to ل, and if two quiescent letters then exist, the ل is rejected; as يَدْعِي he will be called, يَدْعِينَ they (women) will be called, يَدْعُونَ they (men) will be called, formerly يَدْعُو. In the first example, after the operation of this rule, the ي, in conformity to the seventh rule, has been changed to ل, and in the third ي, after having been changed to ل, is rejected.

XVII.

A , following ◌ and the last radical of a word, must be changed to ي. Example. دَعِيَ he was called, originally دَعُو.

XVIII.

EVERY infirm letter occurring as the final radical of a word, moveable by ◌, and the preceding letter moveable by ◌ after the rejection of this last vowel point, bestows the ◌ on the preceding letter, if ◌ of the plural number existed previously in the word; if it did not, the ◌ is simply rejected, the ◌ remaining as before, and if after the

action of the rule, two quiescent letters exist, the infirm letter is rejected, as ^ايُرْمِي *he shoots an arrow*, ^اخَشَوْا *they were afraid*, originally ^ايُرْمِي and ^اخَشِيُوا

XIX.

EVERY infirm letter, existing as the final radical of a word, if moveable by ^ا, and if the preceding letter likewise happen to be moveable by the same vowel point, rejects the former ^ا from the word entirely. In this case also, if two quiescent letters exist, the infirm letter is rejected. Examples. ^ايَدْعُو *he calls*, ^ايَدْعَوْنَ *they call*, originally ^ايَدْعُو ^ايَدْعَوْنَ

XX.

EVERY infirm letter, moveable by _ـ which occurs as the final radical of a word, and the preceding letter, moveable by ^ا*, bestows the _ـ on the preceding letter, if after the infirm letter, a ^اي previously existed in the word; if this was not the case, the vowel point (_ـ) is rejected from the word entirely. In this instance, similar to the preceding, the occurrence of two quiescent letters will

* This vowel point must be previously rejected.

cause the rejection of the infirm letter. Examples

تَدْعِينَ (feminine) *thou wilt call*, originally تَدْعُوْنَ.

XXI.

From every infirm letter, moveable by ِ, occurring as the final radical of a word, if the preceding letter be likewise moveable by ِ, the vowel point is rejected, and not bestowed on the preceding letter. In this instance, also, the infirm letter is thrown out, in case of the occurrence of two quiescent letters. Example. تَرْمِيْنَ (feminine) *thou wilt shoot an arrow*, formerly تَرْمِيْنِ.

XXII.

When و or ي exists at the end of a noun,* the preceding letter being moveable by a radical ٍ this vowel point is changed to *Kusr*, after this permutation has taken place, if the infirm letter were و according to Rule xvii. it is changed to ي. In this case, as in the preceding, the infirm letter is rejected, in consequence of the occurrence of two quiescent letters. Examples. تَقْلُسُ *putting on a turban*, originally تَقْلُسِيْ.

* Vide LUMSDEN's Grammar, page 136.

XXIII.

If two *Waos* occur at the end of a plural, on the measure ^وقو^و, and the letter preceding them be moveable by ^و, this vowel point is changed to ^ي, and each ^و becomes ^ي. * Example. ^يدلي^و buckets, formerly ^ودلو^و

XXIV.

EVERY ^و or ^ي occurring at the end of a noun, after ^ل of increase, becomes ^و; as ^ودعا^و praying, ^وبنّا^و building, originally ^ودعا^و ^وبنّا^و

XXV.

AN infirm letter, occurring at the end of the third singular persons masculine, feminine, and second person masculine, and all the forms of the first person of an aorist is rejected, when one of the particles causing quiescence, is present,† or whenever the imperative is formed; provided the tense be not affected, by the ^ونون^و or ^ن of corroboration. Examples. ^ولم يدع^و he did not call,

* See the first rule of the ^وادغام^و

لا نهى، ولم، وان، ولا، لام امر†

٩٨٩ call, ٩٨٩ لم he did not shoot an arrow, and
 ٩٨٩ shoot thou. The particle ٩٨٩ causing quies-
 cence, affects ٩٨٩ and ٩٨٩. The second examples
 are the imperative formed from ٩٨٩ and ٩٨٩.

RULES CONCERNING

THE

QUIESCENT LETTERS.

THE unavoidable necessity of rejecting one of two quiescent letters, occurring together in a word, having been mentioned in many of the foregoing pages, it becomes incumbent on me in this place, to lay down certain rules concerning the quiescent state of the letters.

It is necessary previously to premise, that very frequently at the end of a noun a quiescent ٩٨٩ appears, which is pronounced but not written; this is termed ٩٨٩ *nunna*tion.

In writing the ٩٨٩ is expressed by the mark

= or = or ٩٨٩

It is absolutely requisite that this fact should be fully comprehended by the student, before he can become acquainted with *Arabic* orthography.

WHAT is now to follow, are certain brief remarks concerning the pronouncing of two or more quiescent letters, which never, except in a very few instances, takes place in the *Arabic* language.

RULE I.

Two, or even three quiescent letters, are permitted to exist in a word in the occasion of وَقْتُ, or of تَعْدَادُ enumerating; as دَوَابٌّ, نَرِيدُ instances of the former, or as زَيْدٌ, عَمْرٌ, بَكْرٌ men's names in the case of enumeration; in answer to one who asks, how many persons came.

WHENEVER the *Arabs* intend that the sound of a word should be complete, a quiescent letter is placed at its termination; silence then ensues, and the word does not run into the following: by this contrivance no confusion arises in the mind of the hearer concerning the idea, which is meant to be conveyed by the speaker:—this is the instance of quiescence, termed وَقْتُ. The meaning of تَعْدَادُ enumerating, is sufficiently obvious.

II.

THE occurrence of two quiescent letters in a word is allowed, if the first of them be a *حَرْفٌ لَيِّنٌ* quiescent infirm letter, and the second in a state of coalescence with some other letter; as *خَاصَّةٌ* peculiarity, *خَوِيسَّةٌ* diminutive of the former.

THE occurrence of two quiescent letters is also allowable, when the first is *ا* and the second, the *نُونٌ ثَقِيلَةٌ* or *ن*; as *اَضْرَبَانِ* do ye two certainly strike, *اَضْرَبْنَ* do ye all (women) certainly strike.

IN every other instance, if two quiescent letters occur, and the first be a *مَدَّةٌ* it is rejected; as *قُلْ* say, originally *اَقُولُ*, *دَاعٍ* a caller, *قَاضٍ* a justice, originally *دَاعٍ*, *قَاضٍ*.

IF the first quiescent letter be not a *مَدَّةٌ* it is not rejected, but has a vowel point bestowed upon it as *قَالَتْ اَرْمِ* she said, shoot the arrow; *قَالَتْ اَخْرَجِ* she said go out; *مِنْ اِلَهِ* from God; as has also occasionally the second. This will be readily understood from the rules which are afterwards to be laid down regarding the *ادْغَامُ*

MANY other observations might be mentioned for the further illustration of this subject, but as they would only tend to burthen the memory of the learner, they are in this place omitted.



SECT. III.



قوانین ادغام



Or Rules for the coalescence of the letters.

THE meaning of the word ادغام has already been explained. Before commencing the rules, I will here premise a few remarks, which will be of considerable assistance with regard to the right understanding of what is to follow.

WHENEVER the ادغام takes place with two letters, that is to say, whenever two letters are pronounced in the same instant of time, it is necessary that they should be of the same species or similar letters, and the first of them quiescent, the second moveable or else quiescent, in consequence of the وقف for if neither of these conditions be present

the pronunciation of both in the same instant of time is absolutely impossible.

THEREFORE, a word in a state similar to عِبَدْتِ^و *I prayed*, in which there are not two similar letters, or a word possessing two similar letters, but the first moveable as مَدَد^و; or as اَمَد^و be lengthened, in which there are two similar letters, the first moveable, and the second quiescent, but not in consequence of the وَقَف^و do not admit of the ادْغَام. And consequently, before a coalescence of two letters can take place in words of these descriptions, it is necessary that such a change be produced, as renders them similar to words which are in the states mentioned above; that is, words in which there are two similar letters, the first quiescent and the second moveable, or else quiescent in consequence of the وَقَف^و: in both which cases the pronouncing of two letters at once is perfectly practicable.

FROM the above it is apparent, that the ادْغَام occurs in the case of two similar letters existing together. But coalescence likewise takes place with letters which are not of the same spe-

cies or dissimilar—viz.* when two dissimilar letters exist together in a word, and the sound of both is formed, nearly in the same part of the organs of speech, or when two letters are present which, are noted for possessing some property in common.

THIS species of the *ادغام* is termed *ادغام متقاربین* the coalescence of two approachers. The *ادغام* consists therefore of two distinct species, the *ادغام متقاربین* and *ادغام متجانسين*.

RULE I.

IF two similar letters occur together in the same word, and the first of them quiescent, the *ادغام* must operate without any further change being required; as *مد* lengthening, *سب* abuse, *صرف* he inflected, *تقبل* accepted; formerly *مدد*, *سبب*, *تقبيل*, *صرف*.

II.

WHENEVER two similar letters are present together in a word, the first moveable and the second moveable by a *حَرَكَت لَازِمِي* or quiescent in consequence of the *وَقْف* their coalescence must take

* Vide LUMSDEN's Grammar, page 17 and following.

place; the coalescence however, cannot occur without the previous rejection of the vowel point from the first of the similar letters, if the preceding letter be moveable, or a حَرْفٍ لَيِّنٍ of increase; should it be neither of these the vowel point is not rejected, but is bestowed on the preceding letter. Examples. مَدَّ it was lengthened, عَادَ a reckoner, خَوِيصَّةٌ a diminutive noun from خَاصَّةٌ, يَمِدُّ it is lengthened; originally مَدَدٌ. عَادَدَ, خَوِيصَصَّةٌ, يَمِدَّدُ.

III.

If two similar moveable letters take place together in the same word, and the vowel point of the second be of the species termed حَرَكَتٌ عَارِضِيَّةٌ accidental,* their coalescence may occur, but is not absolutely necessary.—If the coalescence be used, the same circumstances apply, as in Rule II. Example. مَدَّ الْقَوْمَ the croud be lengthened, originally مَدَدَ الْقَوْمَ. In this case, the vowel point of the first د is given to the م, and the ا, being no longer necessary, is rejected.

* This is a term used in opposition to حَرَكَتٌ لَازِمِيَّةٌ already explained—it means a vowel point whose existence is not essential to the word.

IV.

If two similar letters exist together in the same word, the first moveable and the second of them accidentally quiescent,* but not in consequence of the ق, their coalescence is likewise optional; and if it should take place, the same restrictions are applicable as in the foregoing examples. Either the vowel point *Kusr* or *Fut'hah* may be bestowed upon the second of the similar letters, as may likewise *Zum* if the first were previously moveable by this vowel point. Example امدد be lengthened, which according to this rule—is capable of being pronounced in four different ways, امدد, امدد, امدد, امدد.

AND the example of احبرر be excessively red, which may be pronounced in three distinct modes, احبرر, احبرر, احبرر.

IN the remaining condition viz. the presence of two similar letters the first moveable, and the second quiescent in consequence of a سكون لازم no coalescence can take place. Example. ممدن (feminine) they were lengthened.

* A state of quiescence which is not essential to the word.

V.

Two similar letters occurring in two different words, one at the commencement of the second, and the other at the termination of the first word: if the latter be a quiescent letter, but not a ^و and the former moveable; their coalescence must take place; as لَا تُضْرِبْ بُكْرًا *don't strike Bukr.*

VI.

If two similar moveable letters take place as above, in two different words, and if the letter preceding them be moveable, or a حَرْفٍ لَيٍّ their coalescence is optional; as اذْنِي *he commanded me,* ثَوْبٍ بَشْرٍ *the garment of Bushr,* originally اذْنِي

ثَوْبٍ بَشْرٍ. If different from the foregoing, the last be quiescent, and the first either moveable or not, no coalescence can take place. Examples. أَكْرَمَ امْرَأَةً *honor the man,* أَسْلَمَ امْرَأَةً *the man was faithful.*

The foregoing rules are not restricted entirely to the coalescence of similar letters, they also refer to the اِدْغَامٌ مُتَقَارِبِينَ although no examples of this description have been adduced.

* A ؤ of adjunction, is added to the word commencing with the quiescent letter.

THE rules now following relate entirely to that species, which consists of the coalescence of two dissimilar letters.

VII.

IF in the conjugation on the measure اقْتَعَالَ one of the four following letters ص, ض, ط, ظ precede the ت of the conjugation, this letter *must* be changed to ط: the coalescence of the two letters by changing the ط into the preceding letter, *may* then take place if it be ص or ض; as اصْطَبَرَ or

اضْطَرَبَ, اضْرَبَ; and اصْتَبَرَ; originally اصْبِرَ *he was patient*, both formerly اضْطَرَبَ *he was amazed*, both formerly اضْطَرَبَ. If the preceding letter be ط the coalescence is necessary; as اِطْلَبَ *he asked*, originally اَطْلَبَ. If ظ precede the coalescence is optional, with the change of this letter to ط, or the reverse; as اِظْلَمَ اِظْلَمَ اِظْلَمَ *he was oppressed*, formerly اِظْلَمَ.

VIII.

IF in the conjugation on the measure اقْتَعَالَ one of the three following letters ز, ذ, د is present before the ت, of the conjugation, this letter *must* be changed to د the coalescence of which, with the

preceding letter, when it happens to be *ا*, *must* take place. The coalescence of *ا*, and *ذ*, is optional with the change of *ذ*, to *ه* or the contrary, and the *ادغام* of *ز* is also optional, with the permutation of *ا* to *ز*.

THE following are examples of all these instances,
اذكر *he remembered*, *اذكر*, *اذكر*, *اذكر* *he rubbed oil on his body*, *اذكر*
remembered, *ازدان*, *ازدان* *he was adorned*, originally
ازقين, *ازتكر*, *ازتكر*

IX.

IF the *ت*, of the conjugation *افتعال* precede one of these twelve letters *ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت* it may be changed to the succeeding letter, the *ادغام* then takes place; Examples *اقتل* *he slew*, *اختصم* *he quarrelled*, which may be pronounced *قتل*, *خصم*. Whenever after this coalescence the appearance of the preterite formed from the measure *تفعيل* occurs, in order to remove any doubt which exists regarding the conjugation, the second radical may be pronounced, as if it were moveable by *Kusr*. Example. *خصم*

As the perusal of the remarks tending to illustrate the subsequent conditions to which this variation gives rise, would only interrupt the progress of the student, they are in this place omitted.

X.

If after ت, on the measure تَفْعَل and تَفَاعِل one of the twelve letters, mentioned in the foregoing rule should occur, the ت may be changed to the following letter, the اِدْغَام then takes place, and after the coalescence, an ' of adjunction is added to the preterite, infinitive, and imperative; as تَتَرَس *he fastened on his shield*, تَتَارَكَ *he let go*, تَدَثَّر *he put on his clothes*, تَدَارَكَ *he overtook*;—which may be pronounced اِهَارَكَ, اِدَثَّر, اِتَارَكَ, اِتَرَس.

After this permutation, the forms of the words differ very widely, from those of the measures تَفْعَل and تَفَاعِل; in consequence of which, certain grammarians, reckoning them to be totally distinct measures, have arranged them in the class of increased triliterals,* commencing with the ا

* In BAILLIE'S Tables, seven conjugations of these verbs are enumerated, if these two additional be added the number must be increased to nine.

of adjunction, and not corresponding in their form to the measures of the quadrilaterals.

XI.

WHENEVER the *ج*, of *ال* is present before one of these fourteen letters, *ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ر, ذ, د, ث, ت, ن, ل, ظ, ط*, it *must* be changed to the letter which occurs after it, and the *ادغام* then occurs; as *الذَّاءِ*, *الظَّاءِ*, &c.

XII.

THE *ادغام* of a quiescent *ج* but not of the particle *ال* *must* take place with *ر*, the *ج* being changed to this letter. The permutation of this *ج*, to, and its subsequent coalescence with the other letters, mentioned in the foregoing rule, is optional; as *بَدْرَان*.

XIII.

WHENEVER a quiescent *ن* although it be of the *تنوين* exists before one of the five following letters *ي, و, م, ل, ر*, it *must* be changed to the following letter, the *ادغام* then takes place; as *لَنْ يَفْعَلَ* he will never do it, *مَنْ مَعَكَ* who is with you?

THE *ادغام* of a moveable *ن* may occur with the above mentioned letters, but is not abso-

lutely necessary, as ^{وَمِن رَّبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ} *we are faithful to the Preserver of the universe.*

It is proper to be observed, that grammarians are not the inventors of the *Arabic* language; but, having diligently examined the conditions of its words, they have compiled and established these different rules. The explorer of *Arabic* works may, therefore, occasionally meet with a few words to which the rules are applicable, although their operation has not taken place. Such words are denominated شاذ rare, ^{حَوَكَة}* weavers, ^{اِسْتَكْوَذَ}† he overcame, are examples of this kind.

To these words the term شاذ is most strictly applicable.

* See Sect. II. Rule VII.

† Ditto Rule X.

APPENDIX.

EXAMPLES OF HUMZATED VERBS.

VERBS *Humzated* of the primal radical, occur very frequently throughout four of the conjugations.

1st. On the conjugation of *يَنْعَلُ - فَعَلَ*; as *أَلَبَ to drive or to collect camels.*

In the preterites active and passive no change whatever occurs.

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَاْلَبُ	يَاْلَبَانِ	يَاْلَبُوْنَ	تَاْلَبُ	تَاْلَبَانِ	يَاْلَبِيْنَ
تَاْلَبُ	تَاْلَبُوْنَ	تَاْلَبِيْنَ	اَلَبُ	نَاْلَبُ	

AORIST PASSIVE.

يُوْلَبُ	يُوْلَبَانِ	يُوْلَبُوْنَ	تُوْلَبُ	تُوْلَبَانِ	يُوْلَبِيْنَ
تُوْلَبُ	تُوْلَبُوْنَ	تُوْلَبِيْنَ	اُوْلَبُ	نُوْلَبُ	

In the first person singular of both the active and passive aorist, the , agreeably to Rule v. of the 1st. Sect. *must* be changed in the former instance to ا and in the latter to و. In all the other inflections of the two tenses, according to Rule I. the same permutations *may* take place.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

اَيْلِبْ اَيْلِبَا اَيْلِبُوا لَتْلِبْ لَتْلِبَا لَتْلِبُوا اَيْلِبِي اَيْلِبِي اَيْلِبِي لَنَّا لَنَّا لَنَّا

In the six forms of the third person, and in those of the first person dual and plural, the permutation of , to ا is optional; but in the first person singular this change *must* take place, as also the permutation to و in the forms of the second person.

IMPERATIVE PASSIVE.

لَيَوْلِبْ لَيَوْلِبَا لَيَوْلِبُوا لَتَوْلِبْ لَتَوْلِبَا لَتَوْلِبُوا لَتَوْلِبِي لَتَوْلِبِي لَتَوْلِبِي لَنَوْلِبْ لَنَوْلِبَا لَنَوْلِبُوا

In the singular first person of the imperative passive, the change of *;* to *,* must take place: throughout all the other forms, the same permutation is optional.

THE participle active resembles the first or sound class.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

مَآلُوبٌ مَآلُوبَانِ مَآلُوبُونَ مَآلُوبَاتُ
مَآلُوبَاتُ

THROUGHOUT the forms of the passive participle, the change of the *;* to *!* is merely optional.

THE *Noon Takeed* causes no peculiar permutation to take place, in the different tenses to which it is affixed; and therefore no examples compounded with this letter have been quoted.

2d. On the conjugation *فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ*; as *أَكَلَ* To eat. The inflections of this description resemble those of the foregoing example, excepting in the solitary instance of the second person imperative active.

SECOND PERSON IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

كُلْ كُلَا كُلُوا كُلِي كُلْنَ

IN all these forms the *Humzah* is constantly rejected, this takes place in opposition to all analogy.

3d. ON conjugation فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ; as اَرَبَ *Indigence*.
The inflexions of this description are exactly similar in every respect to those of the first description.

4th. ON the conjugation فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ; as اَدَبَ *Humanity, politeness &c.*

THE inflections and permutations of this description are exactly analogous to those which occur in the conjugation first adduced.

VERBS humzated of the second radical occur frequently in three conjugations.

1st. ON the conjugation فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ; as جَا بَ *acquiring riches*.

IN the inflexions of the preterite passive, the being rendered moveable by *Kusr*, and following

Zum, certain grammarians have supposed, that the , may be changed to و.* The forms of the active preterite are exactly analogous to those of the ^{صحيح}

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَجَاءُ بِأَنْ يَجَاءُ بِوَنْ تَجَاءُ بِ تَجَاءُ بِأَنْ
يَجَاءُ بِن تَجَاءُ بِوَنْ تَجَاءُ بِمَنْ تَجَاءُ بِن أَجَاءُ بِ
نَجَاءُ بِ

AORIST PASSIVE.

يُجَاءُ بِ يُجَاءُ بِأَنْ يُجَاءُ بِوَنْ يُجَاءُ بِ
يُجَاءُ بِن يُجَاءُ بِوَنْ يُجَاءُ بِمَنْ يُجَاءُ بِن أَجَاءُ بِ
نَجَاءُ بِ

In all the forms of both aorists, the vowel point of the , *may*, agreeably to Rule III. Sec. I. be bestowed on the preceding letter, and the , rejected from the word entirely.

* This is the opinion of AKHFUSH one of the greatest names in the list of *Arabian* Grammarians. اخفش مضرومه را بعد كسر و يا شكره اند و يعكس
Vide *Fusooly Akburi*.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

لِيَجَابْ لِيَجَابْ يَا اِيَجَابْ يُوَا لَتَجَابْ لَتَجَابْ يَا

لِيَجَابْ يَنْ اِجَابْ اِجَابْ يَا اِجَابْ يُوَا اِجَابْ يَنْ

اِجَابْ يَنْ لَا جَابْ لَنَجَابْ

THE permutations that occur with regard to the imperatives, both active and passive, are precisely analogous to those of the preceding aorists, with this addition in the case of the second person imperative active, viz. after the rejection of the , which formed the second radical hath taken place, according to the second cause enumerated for the rejection of the , of adjunction, this letter *must* also be removed.

No permutations take place with regard to the participle active.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

مَجْبُوب مَجْبُوب يَا مَجْبُوب يُون مَجْبُوبَة مَجْبُوب بَتَان

مَجْبُوبَات

In the passive participle, as in the aorist and imperative, the removal of the vowel point to the

preceding letter, and the subsequent rejection of the *;* may occur; the participle will then be formed on the measure. *مفعول*

2d. On the conjugation *يَفْعَلُ - فَعَلَ*; as *سَالَمَ* To become weary.

THE forms of these verbs are subjected to the same permutations as those of the foregoing conjugation, excepting in the case of the participle active, which is formed on the measure *فَعُول*.

3d. On the conjugation *يَذْعَلُ - فَعَلَ*; as *ذَايَ* to be wicked.

THE preterite is exactly similar to the first or sound class.

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَذْعُوْ بٌ يَذْعُوْ بَانِ يَذْعُوْ بُونَ تَذْعُوْ بٌ تَذْعُوْ بَانِ تَذْعُوْ بُونَ
يَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بُونَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ
يَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ تَذْعُوْ بَيْنَ

In this inflexion the *;* may be rejected, and the vowel point, agreeably to the rule before quoted, bestowed on the preceding letter.

THE imperative is liable to the same permutation, with the addition noted in the foregoing conjugation.

THE remaining forms, viz. the passive preterite, aorist, imperative, and both participles, are analogous in measure and permutation to those of the second conjugation of this description of verbs.

VERBS *Humzated* of the last radical occur most frequently on three of the conjugations.

1. ON the conjugation *يَفْعَلُ - فَعَّلَ*; as *كَذَّبَ* to watch.

WHEREVER the *;* occurs quiescent in the preterite active, it may be changed to *!*. In other respects the tense resembles the first or sound class.

PRETERITE PASSIVE.

كَلِمَتِي كَلِمَاتِي كَلِمَتَا كَلِمَتَيْنِ كَلِمَتُكَ كَلِمَتَاكَ كَلِمَتُكَ كَلِمَتَاكَ
كَلِمَتِي كَلِمَاتِي كَلِمَتَا كَلِمَتَيْنِ كَلِمَتُكَ كَلِمَتَاكَ كَلِمَتُكَ كَلِمَتَاكَ

THROUGHOUT all the forms the change of *;* to *!* may take place, but according to different rules.

In the third person plural masculine, the permutation is agreeable to the opinion of AKHFUSH, as quoted above; in the third persons singular and dual masculine and feminine, the change is in conformity to Rule iv. Sect. i. and in the remaining forms according to Rule i. of the same Sect.

THE AORIST ACTIVE.

يَكْتُبُ يَكْتُبَانِ يَكْتُبُونَ تَكْتُبُ تَكْتُبَانِ تَكْتُبْنَ
تَكْتُبُونَ تَكْتُبَيْنِ تَكْتُبْنِ

In the second and third persons plural, feminine, the permutation of *;* to *l* may occur, according to Rule 1st. Sect. 1st. The same change is likewise optional in the passive.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

اَكْتُبْ اَكْتُبَانِ اَكْتُبُوا تَكْتُبِ تَكْتُبَانِ تَكْتُبْنَ
اَكْتُبِي اَكْتُبَيْنِ اَكْتُبْنَ

WHEREVER in this tense the *;* is quiescent the change to *l* is optional. The same in the passive.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

كَالِي كَالَانِ كَالُونِ كَالِنِ كَالَتِ كَالَتِي

In all these inflections the change of *ي* to *ا* may take place.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

مَكْلُو مَكْلُونِ مَكْلُونِ مَكْلُونِ مَكْلُونِ مَكْلُونِ
مَكْلُوَاتِ مَكْلُوَاتِ

In all the forms of the participle passive, the change of the *ي* to *ا* agreeably to Rule II. Sect. I. is optional. After the permutation, the coalescence of the two letters *must* take place, according to the 1st. Rule, Sect. III.

2d. On the conjugation *البطو* - *فعل* - *يفعل* as *البطو* - *فعل* - *يفعل* to delay.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

بَطُو بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ
بَطُوَاتِ بَطُوَاتِ بَطُوَاتِ بَطُوَاتِ بَطُوَاتِ بَطُوَاتِ
بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ بَطُونِ

THE permutation of , to و (excepting in the third person plural masculine) may take place in these different forms of the active preterite.

3d. ON the conjugation ^وفعل - ^ويفعل as ^ويسمى and

^ويسو to become habituated.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى
^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى
^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى	^و يسمى

IN all these forms the permutation from , to ي is optional.

THE remaining forms are similar to the examples before noted.

EXAMPLES OF INFIRM VERBS.

VERBS rendered infirm by , in the primal radical occur most frequently on five conjugations, as ^والوعد - ^والعدة to promise, for the cause of the present form of the first word: see Rule III. Sect. iii. No change takes place in the preterites.

ACTIVE AORIST.

يَعِدُ يَعِدَانِ يَعِدُونَ تَعِدُ تَعِدَانِ تَعِدُونَ
تَعِدِينَ تَعِدْنَ أَعِدْ أَعِدْنَ نَعِدْ

THE word was originally *يُوْعِدُ* the *و* is rejected agreeably to Rule III. Sect. II. It is to be observed that the rejection takes place throughout all the forms of this tense, although the discriminating letter is *ت* - *ن* or *ا*.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

لِيَعِدْ لِيَعِدَا لِيَعِدُوا لَتَعِدْ لَتَعِدَا لَتَعِدُوا
عِدْ عِدَا عِدِي عِدْنَ لَاعِدْ لَاعِدَا لَاعِدُوا

THE *و* is rejected, in order that the tense may correspond in form to the aorist: after this rejection hath taken place, the *ل* of adjunction from the second person of the imperative is likewise removed.

2d. ON the conjugation *فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ* as *الْوَجَلُ* to *dread*, the inflections of this description, excepting in the second person imperative active, are exactly similar to those of the first or sound class of words.

SECOND PERSON IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

اِيَجَلْ اِيَجَلْ اِيَجَلُوا اِيَجَلِي اِيَجَلْنِ

ORIGINALLY اُوَجَدُ but agreeably to Rule II, Sect. II. the و hath been changed to ي.

3d. On the conjugation of فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ; as اَوْضَعَ to place.

It is worthy of attention that as frequently in the conjugations of فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ-فَعَلْ, a حَرْفُ حَالٍ or guttural letter occurs either as the second or the final radical, that after the regular permutations have taken place, a *Futhu* is occasionally bestowed on the second radical. Example. يَضَعُ.

RECEIVED *Futhu* by arbitrary rule يَضَعُ

It must further be remarked, that but few of the verbs of the class مَثَالٌ وَآوِي infirm of و of the primal radical occur on the conjugation فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ; the appearance of the conjugation is given only to those verbs the second radical of whose preterites was originally moveable by *Futhu*—and in consequence of this they have been stiled on the conjugation: فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ.

THE permutations to which this description of verbs are subject, are exactly similar to those of the first of this description; except that the latter possess *Kusr*, while the verbs now mentioned have *Futhu* in the second radical of the aorist and imperative active, viz. يَضَع - ضَع.

4th. ON the conjugation فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ; as الْبِقَّةُ to be friendly.

THE permutations of these verbs, are similar in every respect to those of the first, excepting that the second radical of the perfect is rendered moveable by *Kusr*.

5th. ON the conjugation of فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ; as وَغُوبٌ to become fat (a camel.)

THE inflections of this description, are exactly similar to those of the sound class,

VERBS rendered infirm by ي in the primal radical, occur in four of the conjugations.

1st. ON the conjugation فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ; as الْبَيْسُ to game.

THE inflections of these verbs, undergo no permutation, except in the aorist and imperative passive; in which, agreeably to Rule 1st. Sect. II. the *ي* is changed to *و*.

2d. ON the conjugation *فَعَلَ - يَفْعَلُ* as *يَبْسُ* to become dry.

The inflections of these verbs are precisely similar to those immediately preceding.

3d. ON the conjugation *فَعَلَ - يَفْعُلُ* as *اَلْيَهَى* to acquire, to gain.

THE inflection of the forms of this verb is in every respect similar to those of the foregoing, excepting in the second person imperative active; where, in consequence of the *و* of adjunction being moveable by *و* the *ي*, agreeably to Rule 1st. Sect. II. is changed to *و*.

4th. ON the conjugation *فَعَلَ - يَفْعُلُ*; as *يَأْسُ* to despair. The inflections of these verbs are similar to those of the first of the three preceding.

OF these four descriptions of verbs, it is worthy of remark, that the two first kinds are very fre-

quently observed, while but few examples occur of the two latter.

VERBS rendered infirm by , in the second radical are often observed in three of the conjugations.

1st. On the conjugation فَعَلَ يَفْعُلُ; as قَوْلٌ to say.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

قَالَ قَالَا قَالُوا قَالَتْ قَالَتَا قَانِ قُلْتَ قُلْتَهَا
قُلْتُمْ قُلْتَ قُلْتَنِي قُلْتُ قُلْنَا

IN this tense agreeably to the restriction laid down in Rule VII. Sect. II. the , hath been changed to ! . In قَتْنُ and the following forms the original و according to the rule just quoted, was changed to ! after the permutation had taken place, the ! in consequence of the occurrence of two quiescent letters being rejected from the word entirely; a ؤ was bestowed on the ق in order to shew that و originally existed in the word.

PRETERITE PASSIVE.

قِيلَ قِيلَا قِيلُوا قِيلَتْ قِيلْتَا قِلْنِ قِلْتِ قِلْتِيَا
 قِلْتُمْ قِلْتِ قِلْتِي قِلْتِي قِلْنَا

قِيلَ was originally قِيل in consequence of the difficulty of pronunciation arising from the و in the five first forms, being moveable by , while the preceding letter continued moveable by ى this last vowel point was rejected, and the و bestowed on the preceding letter; the , then, agreeably to Rule ii.

Sect. ii. was changed to ي. In the remaining forms, the و is rejected entirely from the word, and two quiescent letters after the rejection presenting themselves, the و is likewise removed.

According to the rule just quoted, was changed

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَقُولُ يَقُولَانِ يَقُولُونَ يَقُولِي يَقُولَيْنِ يَقُولِينَ يَقُولِي يَقُولِينَ

that originally existed in the word.

This tense was originally يَقُولُ, the vowel point of the و agreeably to Rule ix. Sect. ii. being

bestowed on the **ق**, the **و** is rejected from the third and second persons plural feminine, in consequence of the occurrence of two quiescent letters.

AORIST PASSIVE.

يَقَالُ يَقَالَانِ يَقَالُونَ تَقَالُ تَقَالَانِ يَقَلْنَ

تَقَالُونَ تَقَالَيْنِ تَقَلْنَ أَقَالُ أَقَالُ نَقَالُ

THIS was originally يَقُولُ the vowel point of the **و**, having been removed to the preceding letter, and the **و** agreeably to Rule x. Sect. II. changed to **ا**, this letter in consequence of two quiescent letters, as in the former example, is rejected from the third and second persons plural feminine.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

لِيَقُلْ لِيَقُولَا لِيَقُولُوا لَتَقُلْ لَتَقُولَا لَيَقُلْنَ قُلْ قُولَا

قُولُوا قُولِي قُلْنَ لَا قُلْ لَا تَقُلْ

THIS originally was لِيَقُولُ after removing the **و** to the preceding letter, two quiescent letters as in the former instances occurring, the **و** was rejected.

It is to be observed that when either of the pro-

nouns ا, or و, or ي, or the ن *takeed*, is joined to the word; the , again makes its appearance, as two quiescent letters then no longer exist.

THE , of adjunction, in consequence of the rules already quoted, is also rejected from the second person singular.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

قَائِلٌ قَائِلَانِ قَائِلُونَ قَائِلَةٌ قَائِلَتَانِ قَائِلَاتٌ

THE original form of the participle was قَائِلٌ and the و agreeably to Rule XII. Sec. II. hath been changed to ,.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

مَقُولٌ مَقُولَانِ مَقُولُونَ مَقُولَةٌ مَقُولَتَانِ مَقُولَاتٌ

THE form was formerly مَقُولٌ but in consequence of the remark laid down in Rule IX. Sect. II. the measure hath been changed to مَقُولٌ.

2d. On the conjugation of فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ as الْخَوْفُ to dread.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

خَافَ خَافَا خَافُوا خَافَتْ خَافَتَا خَافَتَا
خَفَتَا خَفْتُمْ خَفْتِ خَفْتُنِ خَفْتُنَا

THE word originally was *خَوْفٌ*. According to Rule VII. Sect. II. in the five first forms, the و hath been changed to I and from the remaining forms this letter is rejected, in consequence of two quiescent letters existing together. After the rejection, the َ is removed entirely from the primal letter, and in its place a ُ is bestowed, in order that the conjugation of the verb may not be confounded with any other.

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَخَافُ يَخَافَانِ يَخَافُونَ يَخَافُ يَخَافَانِ
يَخَفْنَ يَخَفُونَ يَخَفَيْنِ يَخَفْنَ يَخَفَانِ

THE form originally was *يَخَوْفُ*, but according to Rule X. Sect. II. the و hath become I.

Throughout the whole example the same changes are necessary as in the passive aorist of the verb

قَالَ

لِيَخَفْ لِيَخَافَا لِيَخَافُوا لَتَخَفْ لَتَخَافَا لَتَخَفْنَ

خَفْ خَافَا خَافُوا خَافِي خَفْنَ لَاحَفْ لَنَخَفْ

خَفْ was originally خَوْفٌ the vowel point of the و having been bestowed on the preceding letter, the و becomes I agreeably to Rule x. of Sect. II. the I after this, in consequence of two infirm letters occurring, is rejected: and the of adjunction is removed also. Wherever in this tense, two quiescent letters do not exist, the I is of course not rejected.

THE forms of the passive preterite, aorist, imperative and the two participles active and past, are exactly similar in measure and permutations to those of the first example قَال, with this simple difference that throughout the passive preterite of the former the primal radical is invariably muksoor.

3d. ON the conjugation ^{٩٩٥}فَعَلَ - ^٩يَفْعَلُ; as ^{٥٩}طَوَّلَ to become long. The permutations of this class, are precisely similar to those of the first.

EXAMPLES of verbs possessing ي as their second radical occur only in two conjugations.

1st. On the conjugation فَعَلَ-يَفْعُلُ; as الْبَيْعُ to traffick.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

بَاعَ بَاعَا بَاعُوا بَاعَتْ بَاعَتَا بَاعَتَا بَاعَتْ بَاعَتْهَا
 بَعْتُمْ بَعْتِ بَعْتُنَّ بَعْتِ بَعْتَا بَعْتَا بَعْتِ بَعْتُنَّهَا

بَاعَ was formerly بَيْعَ the ي being moveable, and the preceding letter moveable by َ, the ي was changed to ا, which in consequence of the occurrence of two quiescent letters, is rejected from the third person feminine plural, and following forms: after the rejection, a ا is bestowed on the primal radical, in order to shew that ي was rejected from the word.

PRETERITE PASSIVE.

بُعِيَ بُعِيََا بُعِيُوا بُعِيَتْ بُعِيَتَا بُعِيَتَا بُعِيَتْ بُعِيَتْهَا
 بُعِيتُمْ بُعِيَتْ بُعِيْتُنَّ بُعِيَتْ بُعِيَتَا بُعِيَتَا بُعِيَتْ بُعِيْتُنَّهَا

بيع was originally بيع the vowel point of the ي (after the rejection of the ة) is removed and given to the first letter, and from the third person plural feminine, and following forms the ي in consequence of the occurrence of two quiescent letters, is rejected.

AORIST ACTIVE.

بيع بيعان يبيعون تبع تبعان يبعن

تبيعون تبعن ابيع نبيع

بيع formerly بيع the vowel point of the ي being removed, is bestowed on the preceding letter. In the forms of the third and second person plural feminine, the ي in consequence of the two quiescent letters, is rejected.

In the passive aorist, the permutations are precisely similar to those already mentioned with regard to the passive aorist of قَال the ي throughout all the forms being changed to ا.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

لِيَبْعَ لِيَبِيعَا لِيَبِيعُوا لَتَبِعْ لَتَبِيعَا لَتَبِيعُوا لِيَبْعَ لِيَبِيعَا

يَبْعُوا يَبِيعِي يَبْعِي لَا بَع لَتَبِعْ

لِيَبْعَ formerly لِيَبِيعَ the vowel point of the ي

being removed, is bestowed on the preceding letter; then, in consequence of the two quiescents ي is rejected, as is also the , of adjunction in the second person.

THE passive is exactly similar to the passive imperative of قَالَ already noted.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

بَاعَ بَاعَانِ بَاعُونَ بَاعَةً بَاعَتَانِ بَاعَاتُ

originally بَاعَ ي agreeably to Rule XII. Sect. II. is changed to ,

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

مَبِيعَ مَبِيعَانِ مَبِيعُونَ مَبِيعَةً مَبِيعَتَانِ مَبِيعَاتُ

مَبِيعَ was originally مَبِيعُ which has been subject-

ed to the changes laid down in Rule ix. Sect. ii.

IId. ON the conjugation ^{فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ} ; as ^{زَيْلٌ} to arrive. The permutations of these verbs are exactly similar to those of the second description of those which possess ^و as their second radical.

VERBS possessing ^و as the final radical occur on three conjugations.

Ist. ON the conjugation ^{دَعَا-يَدْعُو} as ^{الدَّعْوَةُ} to call.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

دَعَا دَعَا دَعَا دَعَتْ دَعَتْ دَعَتْ دَعَوْنَ دَعَوْنَ دَعَوْنَ
دَعَوْتَهَا دَعَوْتُمْ دَعَوْتِ دَعَوْتِنِ دَعَوْتِ دَعَوْنَا

دَعَا was formerly دَعُو the ^و being moveable, and the preceding letter moveable by ^{ـَ} agreeably to Rule vii. Sect. ii. it hath been changed to ا wherever the ^و of the plural or the feminine ت occurs, the radical ^و is rejected, and in the third person dual feminine, although the ت appears moveable by ^{ـَ} in reality it is originally quiescent, and is rendered moveable in consequence of the occur-

rence of the pronoun *إ*, and being thus actually, though not practically quiescent, the *و* is rejected.

PRETERITE PASSIVE.

دَعِيَ دَعِيَا دَعُوا دَعِيتَ دَعِيتَا دَعِيتُ
دَعِيتُمَا دَعِيتُمْ دَعِيتُ دَعِيتَا دَعِيتُ

THE form originally was *دَعُو* the *و* according to Rule xvii. Sect. ii. in the five first forms hath been changed to *ي* and in the third person plural masculine the *و* is removed (in consequence of the difficult pronunciation) from the *ي* and bestowed on the preceding letter, the *ي* in consequence of two quiescent letters occurring is then rejected. The same change of *و* to *ي* throughout the remaining inflections is agreeable to Rule ii. Sect. ii.

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَدْعُو يَدْعُوَانِ يَدْعُونَ تَدْعُو تَدْعُوَانِ تَدْعُونَ
تَدْعُونَ تَدْعِينَ تَدْعُونَ اَدْعُو نَدْعُو

يَدْعُو was formerly *يَدْعُو* the last *و* of which

is rejected agreeably to Rule XIX. Sect. II. In the second and third persons plural masculine, two quiescent letters occurring, one of the *waos* is rejected, for the changes which have taken place in ^٩تَدْعُوْنَ the original form of which was ^٩تَدْعُوْنَ see Rule XX. Sect. II.

AORIST PASSIVE.

يُدْعَىٰ يَدْعَا يَدْعَوْنَ تَدْعَىٰ تَدْعَانِ يَدْعَيْنِ

تَدْعُونَ تَدْعَيْنِ تَدْعَيْنِ اُدْعَىٰ فُدْعَىٰ

For the changes which take place in the passive aorist. See Rule XVI. Sect. II.

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

لِيَدْعَ لِيَدْعَا لِيَدْعُوا لَتَدْعَ لَتَدْعَا لَتَدْعُوا

اُدْعُ اَدْعُوا اَدْعُوا اُدْعِ اَدْعُونِ اَدْعُوا لَتَدْعُوا

For the permutations of both imperatives. See Rule XXV. Sect. II.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

دَاعٍ دَاعِيَانِ دَاعُونِ دَاعِيَةٌ دَاعِيَتَانِ دَاعِيَاتٌ

دَاع was formerly دَاعُو which is subjected to the action of Rule xvii. Sect. ii. and the ي rejected in consequence of the two quiescent letters.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

مَدْعُو مَدْعُوَان مَدْعُون مَدْعُوَة مَدْعُوَات مَدْعُوَات

THE original form was مَدْعُو agreeably to Rule i. Sect. iii. the two similar letters have coalesced.

2d. ON the conjugation الرِّضَا فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ to approve or accept, to be pleased, the changes incident to the preterite and aorist of both voices are similar to those which take place in the passive of the preceding verb.

3d. ON the conjugation الْبَذَاؤُ فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ as to talk foolishly. The preterite active of this description is exactly similar to the صَحِيح in every other respect the changes are analogous to those of the 1st.

VERBS infirm of ي in the last radical occur on three conjugations.

1st. On the conjugation ^{فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ} as ^{الرَّمَى} to shoot an arrow.

PRETERITE ACTIVE.

رَمَى رَمَيَا رَمَوْا رَمَتْ رَمَتَا رَمَيْنِ رَمَيْتَ رَمَيْتُمَا
رَمَيْتُمْ رَمَيْتُمْ رَمَيْتُمْ رَمَيْتُمْ رَمَيْتُمْ رَمَيْتُمْ

THE form originally was ^{رَمَى} which hath been subjected to the action of Rule vii. Sect. ii.

PRETERITE PASSIVE.

رَمِيَ رَمِيَا رَمِيُوا رَمِيَتْ رَمِيَتَا رَمِيْنِ رَمِيْتِ رَمِيْتُمَا
رَمِيْتُمْ رَمِيْتُمْ رَمِيْتُمْ رَمِيْتُمْ رَمِيْتُمْ رَمِيْتُمْ

THE only change occurring to this tense is the permutation in ^{رَمِيُوا} originally ^{رَمِيُوا} which is affected by Rule xviii. Sect. ii.

AORIST ACTIVE.

يَرْمِي يَرْمِيَانِ يَرْمُونَ تَرْمِي تَرْمِيَانِ تَرْمِيْنَ
تَرْمُونَ تَرْمِيْنَ تَرْمِيْنَ تَرْمِيْنَ تَرْمِيْنَ تَرْمِيْنَ

THE second person singular feminine is affected

By Rule XXI. Sect. II. the remaining forms are subjected to the permutations laid down in Rule XVIII. same Sect.

AORIST PASSIVE.

يَرْمِي يَرْمِيَان يَرْمُون تَرْمِي تَرْمِيَان تَرْمِين
تَرْمُون تَرْمِين تَرْمِين أَرْمِي أَرْمِيَان تَرْمِي

THE original form was يَرْمِي which agreeably to Rule VII. Sect. II. hath been changed to اَلِ (alif.)

IMPERATIVE ACTIVE.

لِيَرْمِ لِيَرْمِيَا لِيَرْمُوا لَتَرْمِ لَتَرْمِيَا لَتَرْمِين
لَرْمِيَا لَرْمُوا لَرْمِي لَرْمِيَان لَرْمِي لَرْمِيَان لَتَرْمِ

THE changes which have taken place in this tense are conformable to Rule XXV. Sect. II. The same Rule applies to the passive.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

رَامِ رَامِيَان رَامُون رَامِيَّة رَامِيَتَان رَامِيَات

THESE changes are conformable to those mentioned in the Rule XVIII. Sect. II.

PAST PARTICIPLE.

مَرْمِي مَرْمِيَان مَرْمِيُون مَرْمِيَة مَرْمِيَتَان مَرْمِيَات

THE form was originally مَرْمُوِي which has undergone the permutations laid down in Rule XIV. Sect. II.

2d. ON the conjugation فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ as اَلْيَقَا to live.

The preterite active undergoes no change, the permutations of the preterite, aorist, imperative passive, and both participles are precisely analogous to those of the foregoing example.

AND these to which the aorist and imperative active are subjected are precisely analogous to the same tenses in the passive voice of the preceding example.

3d. ON the conjugation فَعَلَ-يَفْعَلُ as اَلرَّعِي to take care. The inflections of the preterites are precisely similar to those of the first, while the changes of the remaining tenses are similar to those of the second.

FINIS.

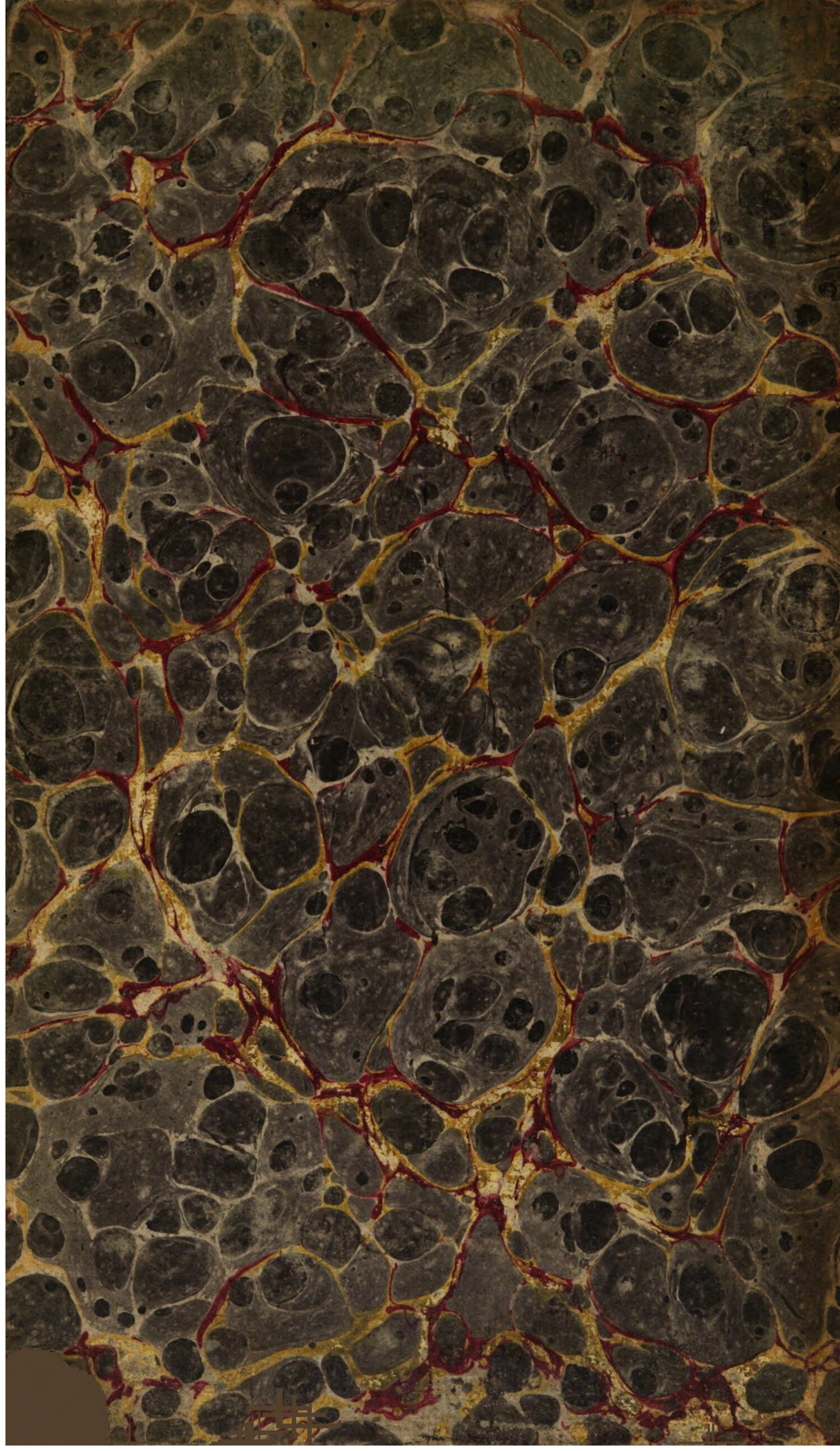
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FINIS



Ruschen Ali

Taḥḥilāt or a Treatise concerning the permutations of letters in the
arabic language

Calcutta 1810

A.or. 3861

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